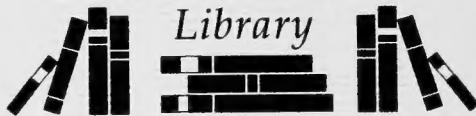


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THE NEW
BOOK OF THE DOG



THE TYPICAL BRUSSELS GRIFFON CHAMPION COPTHORNE TALK O' THE TOWN
BY TOM—MIRZA

BRED AND OWNED BY MRS. HANDLEY SPICER, KINGSBURY, MIDDLESEX.
FROM THE PAINTING BY G. VERNON-STOKES.

THE NEW BOOK OF THE DOG

A COMPREHENSIVE NATURAL HISTORY OF
BRITISH DOGS AND THEIR FOREIGN RELATIVES,
WITH CHAPTERS ON LAW, BREEDING, KENNEL
MANAGEMENT, AND VETERINARY TREATMENT

By ROBERT LEIGHTON

ASSISTED BY EMINENT AUTHORITIES
ON THE VARIOUS BREEDS

*ILLUSTRATED WITH TWENTY-ONE COLOURED PLATES AND
NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS DOGS*

Vol. IV

SPECIAL EDITION

CASSELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED
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CHAPTER LIV.

THE ITALIAN GREYHOUND AND THE MINIATURE COLLIE.

*"An English dog can't take an airing
But foreign scoundrels must be staring.
I'd have your French dogs and your Spanish,
And all your Dutch and all your Danish,
By which our species is confounded,
Be hanged, be poisoned, and be drownded;
No mercy on the race suspected,
Greyhounds from Italy excepted."*

CHRISTOPHER SMART.

THE most elegant, graceful, and refined of all dogs are the tiny Italian Greyhounds. Their exquisitely delicate lines, their supple movements and beautiful attitudes, their soft, large eyes, their charming colouring, their gentle and loving nature, and their scrupulous cleanliness of habit—all these qualities justify the admiration bestowed upon them as drawing-room pets. They are fragile, it is true—fragile as egg-shell china—not to be handled roughly. But their constitution is not necessarily delicate, and many have been known to live to extreme old age. Miss Mackenzie's Jack, one of the most beautiful of the breed ever known, lived to see his seventeenth birthday, and even then was strong and healthy. Their fragility is more apparent than real, and if they are not exposed to cold or damp, they require less pampering than they usually receive. An American writer once gave elaborate instructions as to the way to pick up an Italian Greyhound without breaking it, as if it were a Prince Rupert drop that would shatter to dust with the least touch. Such particularity is unnecessary. One would suppose that our American friend had come upon an unusually frail specimen that had been rendered weak by too much inbreeding. This cause has been a frequent source of constitutional weakness, and it was deplorably a fault in the Italian Greyhounds of half a century ago. Gowan's Billy, who was celebrated about the year 1857 for his

grace and symmetry, and who was altogether a lovely animal, was a notorious victim of inbreeding. His grandsire, great grand-



ROSEMEAD UNA AND ROSEMEAD LAURA.

BRED AND OWNED BY THE BARONESS
CAMPBELL VON LAURENTZ.

Photograph by Russell.

sire, g.-g.-grandsire, g.-g.-g.-grandsire, and g.-g.-g.-g.-grandsire were all one and the same dog. This is probably the record example of consanguinity.

One cannot be quite certain as to the derivation of the Italian Greyhound. Its physical appearance naturally suggests a descent from the Gazehound of the ancients, with the added conjecture that it was purposely dwarfed for the convenience of being nursed in the lap. Greek art presents many examples of a very small dog of Greyhound type, and there is a probability that the

diminutive breed was a familiar ornament in the atrium of most Roman villas, where the frequent motto, *Cave Canem*, may have been intended not more as a warning against the chained and ferocious Mastiff, than as a caution to visitors to beware of hurting the matron's treasured lapdog. In Pompeii a dwarfed Greyhound was certainly kept as a domestic pet, and there is therefore some justification for the belief that the Italian prefix is not misplaced.

In very early times the Italian Greyhound was appreciated. Vandyck, Kneller, and Watteau frequently introduced the graceful figures of these dogs as accessories in their portraits of the court beauties of their times, and many such portraits may be noticed in the galleries of Windsor Castle and Hampton Court. Mary Queen of Scots is supposed to have been fond of the breed, as more surely were Charles I. and Queen Anne. Some of the best of their kind were in the possession of Queen Victoria at Windsor and Balmoral, where Sir Edwin Landseer transferred their graceful forms to canvas.

At no period can the Italian Greyhound have been a sporting dog. A prancing race after a ball on a velvet lawn is the usual extent of his participation in the chase. He has not the sporting instinct or the acute power of scent and sight which one looks for in a hound. He is a hound, indeed, only by courtesy, and was never meant to hunt. The presence of a rat does not excite him; a rabbit or a hare might play with him; even jealousy is powerless to move him to animosity. He is among the most peaceable of dogs, gentle as a gazelle, and as beautiful, differing greatly from his relative the Whippet, whose reputation for snapping has been genuinely earned.

But one ought not to look to dogs so frail, so accustomed to ease and luxury, to take interest in the pursuit of vermin or of game. They are too small for such work. Smallness and lightness and symmetry, with good colour and a healthy constitution, are the qualities to be sought for in the Italian Greyhound. No dog over eight pounds is worth much consideration. Molly, for whom her owner, Mr. Macdonald, refused

a hundred guineas in 1871, weighed a few ounces less than five. Idstone pronounced her the most perfect specimen ever seen; but it is said that her mouth was very much overshot, which is a serious fault, often noticeable in this breed. The same owner's Duke was larger; but, then, the males usually are, and for this reason the bitches commonly take prizes above the other sex.

It is singular that Scottish breeders have frequently produced the best specimens of this variety of dog. Mr. Bruce, of Falkirk, exhibited many beautiful little ones some years ago, and his Bankside Daisy, Wee Flower, and Crucifix are especially remembered. Miss H. M. Mackenzie, too, had an excellent kennel, in which Sappho, Mario, Hero, Dido, and Juno were important inmates, varying in weight from five to nine pounds. Dido was a lovely little bitch. She was the granddaughter of Jack, whom Miss Mackenzie bought for ten shillings from a butcher in Smithfield Market. There was a curious circumstance in connection with Jack. Years after his death some of his offspring were being exhibited, when a visitor from Rugby, admiring them, remarked upon their likeness to a dog that he had lost in London. Dates and facts were compared, and it transpired that the lost dog and the butcher's dog were one and the same, and that Jack was really of most aristocratic pedigree.

The names of the Rev. J. W. Mellor, Mr. S. W. Wildman, Mrs. Giltrap, Mrs. Cottrel Dormer, Mrs. Anstie, and Miss Pim are closely associated with the history of the Italian Greyhound in Great Britain, and among the more prominent owners of the present time are the Baroness Campbell von Laurentz, whose Rosemead Laura and Una are of superlative merit alike in outline, colour, style, length of head, and grace of action; Mrs. Florence Scarlett, whose Svelta, Saltarello, and Sola are almost equally perfect; Mrs. Matthews, the owner of Ch. Signor, our smallest and most elegant show dog; and Mr. Charlwood, who has exhibited many admirable specimens, among them Sussex Queen and Sussex Princess.

The Italian Greyhound Club of England

has drawn up the following standard and scale of points :

1. General Appearance.—A miniature English Greyhound, more slender in all proportions, and of ideal elegance and grace in shape, symmetry, and action.

2. Head.—Skull long, flat and narrow. Muzzle very fine. Nose dark in colour. Ears rose shaped, placed well back, soft and delicate, and should touch or nearly touch behind the head. Eyes large, bright and full of expression.

3. Body.—Neck long and gracefully arched. Shoulders long and sloping. Back curved and drooping at the quarters.

4. Legs and Feet.—Fore-legs straight, well set under the shoulder ; fine pasterns ; small delicate bone. Hind-legs, hocks well let down ; thighs muscular. Feet long—hare foot.

5. Tail, Coat and Colour.—Tail rather long and with low carriage. Skin fine and supple. Hair thin and glossy like satin. Preferably self-coloured. The colour most prized is golden fawn, but all shades of fawn—red, mouse, cream and white—are recognised. Blacks, brindles and pied are considered less desirable.

6. Action.—High stepping and free.

7. Weight.—Two classes, one of 8 lbs. and under, the other over 8 lbs.

Scale of Points.

Head	20
Body	20
Legs and feet	30
Tail, coat and colour	15
Action	15
Total	100

THE MINIATURE COLLIE.

IF there were any real scarcity of toy dogs it might be possible to rear a new variety from our own midst by a recourse to the diminutive Shetland Collie, which has many recommendations as a pet. Like the sturdy little Shetland pony, this dog has not been made small by artificial selection. It is a Collie in miniature, no larger than a Pomeranian, and it is perfectly hardy, wonderfully sagacious, and decidedly beautiful.

They are scarce, even in their native islands, where chance alone seems to breed them rather than design ; but occasionally one may be brought to the mainland or to Ireland by the fishermen in the herring season, and left behind as a gift to some friend. At first glance the dog might easily be mistaken for a Belgian Butterfly dog, for its ears are somewhat large and up-standing, with a good amount of feather about them ; but upon closer acquaintance the Collie shape and nature become pronounced.

The body is long and set low, on stout, short legs, which end in long-shaped,

feathered feet. The tail is a substantial brush, beautifully carried, and the coat is long and inclined to silkiness, with a considerable neck-frill. The usual weight is from six to ten pounds, the dog being of smaller size than the bitch. The prettiest are all white, or white with rich sable markings, but many are black and tan or all black. The head is short and the face not so aquiline as that of the large Collie. The eyes are well proportioned to the size of the head, and have a singularly soft round brightness reminding one of the eye of a woodcock or a snipe.

The Shetlanders use them with the sheep, and they are excellent little workers, intelligent and very active, and as hardy as terriers. Dog lovers in search of novelty might do worse than take up this attractive and certainly genuine breed before it becomes extinct. An anonymous writer in one of the kennel papers recently drew attention to its possibilities as a pet ; and the Editor of this work is acquainted with a lady in Belfast who owns a typical specimen, but as yet the fascinations of the tiny Sheltie are commonly ignored.

R. L.

SECTION V.

THE LESS FAMILIAR AND FOREIGN DOGS.*

CHAPTER LV.

THE DOGS OF AUSTRALASIA.

*“They bring
Mastiffs and mongrels, all that in a string
Could be got out, or could but lug a hog,
Ball, Eatall, Cuttail, Blackfoot—bitch and dog.”*

MICHAEL DRAYTON.

The Warrigal, or Dingo.—Apart from the marsupials, Australia is not rich in indigenous fauna, but it has the distinction of possessing in the Dingo one of the very few existing wild dogs of the world—possibly the only true wild dog that is comparable in type and character with our domesticated breeds. Fossil remains of this animal have been found in the cavern deposits of Australia

opinion that it owes its introduction to early Malay settlers from Asia.. It is found nowhere else than in Australia—not even in the island of Tasmania.

Warrigal was the name applied to it by the natives, whose word “Dingo” was used only in reference to the domestic dogs of the settlers. Like its aboriginal master, the Warrigal has been dispersed almost to extinction ; and although some stray couples may slink like thieves in the train of caravans journeying towards the interior, yet even in the parts unfrequented by travellers it is becoming rare ; while in the inhabited districts baits impregnated with strychnine have done their work, for the stock farmers quickly discovered that the wild dog was an inveterate despoiler of the sheepfold, and that a crusade against it, supported by a Government grant of five shillings for every tail, was imperative.

So rare now is this larrikin among Australian animals, that it is seldom to be seen excepting in the zoological gardens of Melbourne and Sydney, where specimens are usually preserved in close confinement. The photograph of one such has been kindly sent to me by the Director of the Gardens in Melbourne. I am told that this is a typical and pure example of the original Warrigal, but his white feet and white tail



MR. H. C. BROOKE'S DINGO MYALL.

indicating that it was known to the aborigines long before the arrival of the European colonists. But Dr. Wallace, Prof. M'Coy, Mr. Aflalo, and other zoologists who have studied the question of its origin, are of

* With the exception of the Hon. Florence Amherst's erudite chapter on the Oriental Greyhounds, the Editor alone is responsible for this section on the dogs of other countries; but he desires to acknowledge indebtedness to Mr. H. C. Brooke for special information, and for the loan of several interesting photographs.

tips are faults, and he suffers in comparison with Mr. Brooke's Myall.

Specimens have occasionally been brought home to England. Mr. W. K. Taunton, who has had so much experience in the acclimatising of foreign breeds of the dog, was, I believe, among the first to import the Dingo, concerning which he writes:—



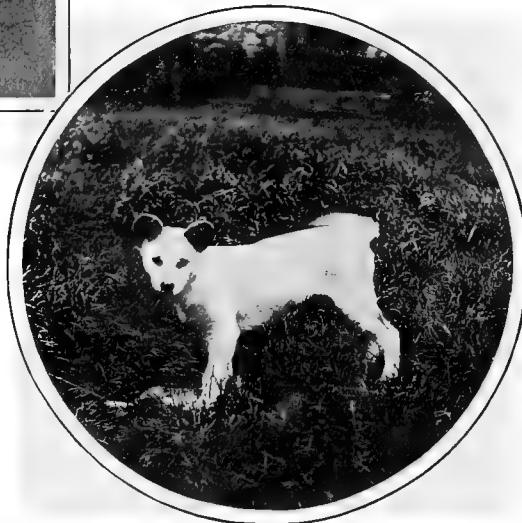
DINGO.

FROM THE MELBOURNE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

"Like most wild dogs, the Dingo bears a considerable resemblance to the wolf, especially in head, which is wide between the ears. The body is rather long, with a moderately short and thick coat and bushy tail, which, when the dog is in motion, is generally carried high and slightly curled, but not over the hip. The colour is almost invariably a reddish brown; white feet and a white tip to the tail are looked upon as indicating sheep-dog cross. The Dingo stands about 22 inches at the shoulder, and is a strongly made, very active dog, with powerful jaws, and teeth unusually large in proportion to the animal's size. I see no reason why the Dingo should not become as domesticated as any other dog within a short space of time. Possibly it might take a generation or two to breed out their innate wildness, but much would depend upon the conditions under which the puppies are reared. There is a general impression that these dogs are treacherous and not to be trusted. I have owned two of this breed, and cannot say as far as my experience goes that I have found them so. My best specimen I gave to a

friend in Paris, to be located in the Jardin des Plantes. These dogs do not bark, but make a peculiar noise which can scarcely be called howling."

Mr. H. C. Brooke, who has kept in all seventeen specimens in England, and has successfully bred from them, informs me that they learn to bark, after a fashion, if kept continually with domestic dogs. Two of his breeding are now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, and he has recently succeeded in breeding one entirely white puppy, which is a rarity, although his Chelworth Myall was white. Mr. Brooke's experience has been that the Dingo may certainly be trained to docility.



PURE WHITE DINGO PUPPY.

BRED BY MR. H. C. BROOKE.

His Myall, undoubtedly the best ever brought to England, and a great prize winner, made a companion of a pet chicken. This same dog, although caught wild, was of high intelligence, and was broken to ferrets in half an hour. He was often shut up alone in a barn with ferrets, and would kill the rats as they were bolted, but would never attempt to injure a ferret.

Kangaroo Hound.—In a country in which kangaroo, wallaroo, and wallaby are

hunted in the open it was early found to be necessary to have a swift-footed dog, capable of pursuing and pulling down a powerful prey. For this purpose the aborigines of Australia had no doubt employed the Warrigal, but these native dogs were too wild and wilful to be trained successfully by the colonists as a true sporting dog. The Collie, of which many were taken out by the Scots settlers, was, on the other hand, too docile, and a cross was resorted to, the Collie and the Warrigal being mated.

Experience taught the colonists that to hunt their Collies against kangaroo spoiled them for work among the sheep. They therefore imported Greyhounds and Deerhounds. They were not scrupulous in the matter of breeding. All that they wanted for a kangaroo drive was a useful hunting dog combining great speed, strength, and pluck, and they crossed their dogs indiscriminately, Collie with Dingo, Deerhound or Mastiff with Greyhound, and any with either ; selecting those which proved strongest and swiftest, and who ran by nose as well as by sight. In time this interbreeding produced a capable animal of a definite type, which received the name of the Kangaroo hound.

As a rule they are dark in colour, nearly black, but occasionally brindle ; but black is not desirable, and all coarseness has gradually been bred out, with the result that the Kangaroo hound is now a decided and distinct breed, with certain famous strains that are sought after and that win distinction in their classes at the Colonial shows. In general appearance the dog resembles a heavy Greyhound, with a long, lean head, somewhat broader between the ears than the English dog, and more domed. The ears are fine and smooth, V-shaped, and rather low set, hanging at the sides of the head and never erect. The neck is slender but muscular, and slightly arched. The chest is fairly broad, the back long and strong, and the loins short and arched. The hind-quarters are well developed, very muscular, but not too broad. The fore-legs are straight and strong, and the hind-legs well boned.

The long and fine tail, which is without feather, is carried downward with a slight curl at the tip. The coat is smooth and fine, sometimes coarser on the body, and it may be of any colour rather than black. In height the dog stands from 27 in. to 29 in. at the shoulder, and the average weight is from 65 lb. to 67 lb.

The Kelpie, or Australasian Sheep-dog.

—Our kin in the Antipodes with their vast stock farms have always set high value on the utility dog, and few of the early settlers from Scotland, bent upon sheep raising, neglected to take with them their Collies as prospective helpmates. But the Australians have been so enterprising as to produce a pastoral dog of their own. The Kelpie, as he is often called, is not perhaps an example of high, scientific breeding ; but he is a useful, presentable dog, in whom it is possible to take pride. He is all black in colour, with a straight harsh coat, and he stands from 20 in. to 24 in. in height, his weight averaging 54 lb. His ears are pricked, and these, with a somewhat long muzzle, give his head a resemblance to that of the Pomeranian. Altogether, he is well built and well proportioned, and from all accounts he is steadily improving in type. Mr. F. White, of Geelong, is among the prominent breeders, his Wallace being one of the best seen for some years back. Another breeder of note is Mr. R. Kaleski, of Liverpool, New South Wales, who has recently been endeavouring, with some success, to establish also a breed of cattle-dog which shall meet acceptance as a recognised Australian type. For the Kelpie no strenuous efforts are now required. By the impetus of his own admirable qualities, he is making headway not only in Victoria and New South Wales, but also in Tasmania and New Zealand.

The Australian Terrier.—Until recently English dog fanciers have been incredulous as to the genuineness of the Australian Terrier, but ocular proof of its existence as a breed has been demonstrated in the importation of some specimens, and evidence has been supported by the formation of the Victorian Australian Terrier

Club, whose book of rules and standard of points bears upon its front the portrait of a typical specimen named Dandy. This portrait presents what appears to be a wire-haired Terrier with cropped ears and a half-docked tail. As an example of the breed it is not altogether convincing, but one is brought by later knowledge to the conclusion that it is the engraving and not the dog that is at fault.

At the Kennel Club show in 1906, Mr. W. H. Milburn entered three of these terriers, but only one, Adelaide Miss, was benched. She was an engaging little bitch, reminding one of the old-fashioned working Skye Terrier, or one of the early Scotties crossed with a Yorkshire Terrier. Her owner modestly averred that she was not a superlative specimen of the breed. Since then he has been good enough to secure for me from Melbourne the photograph of Champion Tarago Masher,

who is probably the best Australian Terrier yet bred in the Antipodes, and who has had a very successful career since he took a first prize as a puppy at the Victorian Kennel Club Show in 1903. Masher, who was bred by Mr. George Keyzer, of Melbourne, is a blue-tan dog, weighing 13 lbs. He is by Trapper out of English Rose, and is of good pedigree on both sides. In the show ring he has never been beaten. When this photograph was taken he was considered to be in good coat, and if one may judge by his portrait, he answers well to the standard laid down by the club for judging the breed. That standard is as follows :—

1. General Appearance.—A rather low-set, compact, active dog, with good straight hair of wiry texture, coat about from two to two and a-half

inches long. Average weight about 10 lb. or 11 lb. Extreme weights, from 8 lb. to 14 lb.

2. Head.—The head should be long, with a flat skull, full between the eyes, with soft hair topknot, long powerful jaw. Teeth level; nose black; eyes small, keen, and dark colour.

3. Ears.—Ears small, set high on skull, pricked or dropped towards the front, free from long hairs. Ears not to be cut since August, 1896.

4. Neck.—Neck inclined to be long in proportion to body, with decided frill of hair.

5. Body.—Body rather long in proportion to height; well ribbed up; back straight; tail docked.

6. Legs.—Fore-legs perfectly straight, well set under body, slight feather to the knees, clean feet, black toenails. Hind-legs, good strong thigh, hock slightly bent, feet small and well padded, with no tendency to spread.

7. Colour.—1st: Blue or grey body, tan on legs and face, richer the better; top-knot blue or silver; 2nd: Clear sandy, or red.

8. Disqualifying Points.—Flesh-coloured nose, white toenails, white breasts, curly or woolly coat

all black coat (puppies excepted). Uneven mouth will not altogether disqualify, but will be much against a dog.

There has lately been an endeavour in Australia to establish a new breed to which has been given the name of the Sydney Silky Terrier; but the type does not appear yet to be fixed, and I hesitate to give a description which may not be accurate, merely surmising that the Yorkshire Terrier has been largely instrumental in justifying the name.

Needless to add, our kin in Australasia are as earnest dog lovers as ourselves. They possess excellent specimens of all the breeds that are familiar to us at home, and exhibit them in competition at their well-managed shows, reports of which are regularly to be found in the English periodicals devoted to canine matters.



AUSTRALIAN TERRIER CH. TARAGO MASHER
BY TRAPPER—ENGLISH ROSE.
BRED BY MR. GEORGE KEYZER, MELBOURNE.



GROUP OF NORTH AFRICAN GAZELLE HOUNDS.
THE PROPERTY OF HERR MICHEL LA FONTIJN.

CHAPTER LVI.

ORIENTAL GREYHOUNDS.

BY THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST.

“L’Orient est le berceau de la Civilisation parce que l’Orient est la patrie du Chien.”—TOUSSENEL.

*“No bolder horseman in the youthful band
E’er rode in gay chase of the shy gazelle.”*

EDWIN ARNOLD.

I. The Slughi, Tazi, or Gazelle Hound.*
—The original home of the Slughi is difficult to determine. It is shown by the monuments of ancient Egypt that these Gazelle Hounds were kept in that country for hunting purposes, but they seem to have been of foreign importation —both from Asia and Africa.

In Persia the Slughi is known as the “Sag-i Tazi” (Arabian Hound), or merely as the “Tazi,” which literally means “Arabian” (a term also applied there to Arab horses), denoting an Arab origin. According to tradition at the present day on the Persian Gulf, it is said that these dogs

came originally from Syria with the horse. Arabic writers say that the Slughi was only known to the Pharaohs, thanks to the Arabs and to their constant caravans that plied from immemorial times between the two countries.

The name Slughi, which means a Greyhound, bears with it a history recalling the vanished glories of Selukia and the Greek Empire in Syria, and Saluk, in the Yemen, that rich land of mystery and romance. The word originated from these places, once famous for their “Saluki” armour, and “Saluki” hounds. Other districts bearing similar names are quoted as being connected with these hounds.

Although now, as formerly, valued by the amateurs of the chase, it is in the lone deserts, among the Bedawin tribes, that the real home of the Slughi is to be found. There, in spite of the changes in the world

* Name in Arabic.

Masc. : Slughi (colloquial); Saluki (classical).

Fem. : Slughiya (colloquial); Silaga (classical).

Plural and genus, Salag.

Name in Persian.

Tazi.

around, the life remains the same as in bygone ages. There has been no need to alter the standard to suit the varying fashions in sport. It is the fact that these beautiful dogs of to-day are the same as those of thousands of years ago which adds such a special importance to the breed.

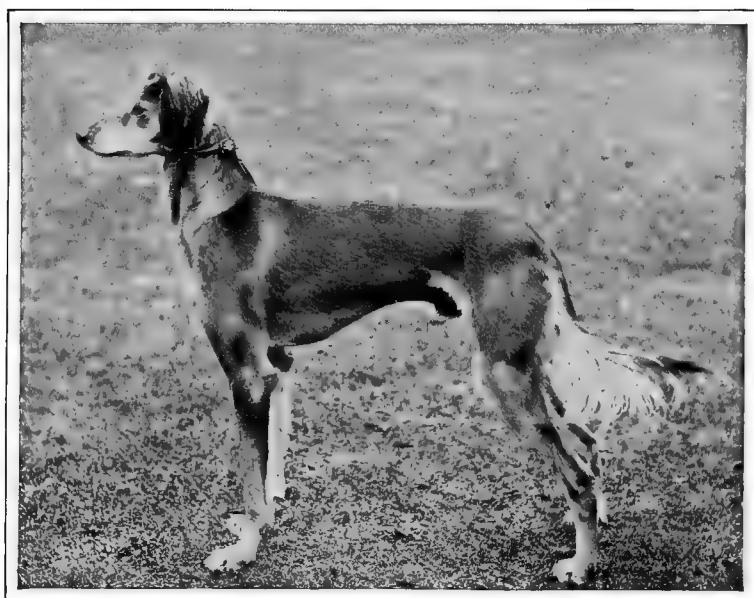
The Slughi (Tazi) is to be found in Arabia (including the Hedjaz), Syria, Mesopotamia, Valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, Kurdistan, Persia, Turkestan, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, the Nile Valley, Abyssinia, and Northern Africa. By examining the extent and position of the deserts inhabited by the great nomadic Arab tribes connected by pilgrim ways and caravan routes, the distribution of the Gazelle Hound can easily be followed.

The different types of the Slughi are known by the distinctive names of the Shami, Yamani, Omani, and Nejdi. The Shami has silky hair on its ears, and long feathery hair on its tail. The Yemen and Oman breeds have not much feathering on ears or tail. The Nejdi has shorter hair than any of the above varieties. Native experts can tell them apart. In some districts the smooth and in others the feathered varieties predominate.

The feathered type of Slughi having been kept throughout Persia from the earliest times by the sporting Khans, has led Europeans to apply the name "Persian" Greyhound to this variety, and thence also to infer that it came from Persia southwards, though the word "Tazi" (Arabian) and the distinctive name "Shami" (Syrian) denote the contrary. It is also stated that after two or three generations in Persia Greyhounds become much bigger and heavier and have longer hair; sportsmen are there-

fore constantly importing fresh stock from the south. In some districts in Persia, however, the smooth-coated variety predominates.

As with his famous horses and camels, the Bedawi attaches much importance to the pedigree of his Slughi. Though different types are found in the same localities, natives are very careful not to mix the breeds. Some families of the Gazelle Hound



A TYPICAL SLUGHI (SHAMI).

BRED IN ENGLAND BY THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST.

Photograph by T. Fall.

are especially renowned. A celebrated dog was looted as a puppy from south of Mecca. His descendants are now famous among the tribes on the north of the Persian Gulf.

The Slughi or "hound" is highly valued, and not treated like the despised "dog" or "kelb" of the East. The Arab speaks of him as "el hor" the "noble," and he is held to be as the "Gre" hound was of old in England, "the dogge of high degree," as referred to by Caius. He has the thoughtful care of his master, and, unlike the other dogs which are kept outside the encampment, is allowed to stretch himself at ease on the carpet of his master's tent. The children play with him, and he is decorated with shells, beads, and talismans. On the

march he is often placed on camel-back, and at times when hunting, till the game is approached, is carried on horseback in front of his master. A French writer in describing the Bedawin says : " If I want



SLUGHY LUMAN (AGE 11½ YEARS)
PROPERTY OF THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST.

to point out how truly the Arabs are gentlemen I should give one simple proof, namely, the affection they show to their Greyhounds." The Arabs themselves say : " Ah, he is a gentleman indeed, he has been brought up with the Slughy." In 1216 a Persian historian quotes the story of a great prince, who contrasts the hard life he has out hunting all day with the merry life of his much spoilt and pampered Tazi.

Not only to those who seek the distractions of sport is the Gazelle Hound of value. In the far off deserts he has a more important part to play. It is to the " prince of swiftness " that the Arab must often trust for his supply of food.

The Slughy is used in the present day, as in ancient times, for hunting gazelle, antelope, hares, foxes, and other desert animals. It is employed for hawking, coursing, and all such sports. He can pull down the gazelle, hares, and foxes alone, and although, as a rule, hawks are used to assist, the test of a good dog is that he can bring down a gazelle by himself. He is

described as having " a most perfect eye," and is also said to have " a wonderful nose for game."

There are various methods of using the Gazelle Hound for sport. " The hawk, when free, rises in the air, and, perceiving its prey, swoops down upon it, and attacks the head of the gazelle and confuses it till it falls an easy prey to the Greyhounds in pursuit." Where the bushes are high the dogs are said to pursue the hare by following the flight of the hawk.

On the desert round Cairo a Khedivial hawking party is described. The princes ride out, " with a gay retinue, with hawk on wrist, and Sluhgi in the leash." When the gazelle is sighted, " with a peculiar shrill cry " the prince lets his hawk fly, the Greyhounds following with their tails waving like banners, which are said to " steer them over the breezy plain." A favourite sport in Persia is to gallop on horseback and shoot mouflon from the saddle, driven from the mountains and pursued by Tazi on the plain.

A Sheikh of the Anezech (in the Hauran), giving his opinion of hawking, adds : " We prefer to run down the gazelle with our Greyhounds . . . for therein is more sport." A great hunter in the Sinai Peninsula thus speaks of hunting gazelle without a hawk: " The sportsman keeps hold of his dog up wind, till within about 500 yards of them, and then sends him away, and he easily catches the prey. They run over the desert hare almost in a moment." Dogs are sometimes placed along the track where the game is likely to pass. Throwing-sticks are also used for catching hares, assisted by the Slughy. Hunting with the Khan of Kelat they are described as " galloping over country that was boulder strewn," and have been seen in Arabia to course hares " over ground that would have broken every bone in an English Greyhound, without hurting themselves." They can also jump a very great height. Coursing matches are known in the East. The speed Gazelle Hounds are credited with is 20 to 30 mètres (about 21 to 32 yards) per second in spite of the sand in which their paws dive heavily. Added to the above qualities they

are endowed with sagacity and great powers of endurance. So fully qualified for their work, no wonder they are preserved with so much care, and the Arabs may well say of them as of their treasured horses, "Are not these the inheritance of our fathers, and shall not we to our sons bequeath them?"

The natives give great attention to the rearing of their Sluchi. They bring them up for a year on sheep's milk, which is said to make them strong, and especially swift. When they are old enough they are fed with the hawks.

When quite young they are taught to bring back to their master bones and desert rats which have been thrown for them to retrieve. The children assist at their early education. At about six months old the puppies are taken out to hunt rats and jerboa, and are subsequently taught to course hares, and finally gazelle. They are occasionally trained only by accompanying a well-trained dog. At two years old they should be fully qualified for sport. They are kept in lean condition to make them keen.

The scattered tribe of the Soleyb, the great hunters of the desert, in parts of Syria and Mesopotamia, are especially famed as breeders of the Sluchi. A Soleyb will occasionally do a little dog dealing, and will go far across the desert to complete a bargain. As a rule, however,

Sluchi is presented as a gift by one chief to another, or as a mark of esteem to travellers, the owners refusing money for them, so tenacious are they of their valuable dogs. The Sluchi used to be imported from Koweit, with horses, by sea to India; but this commerce has ceased with the decline of the horse trade.

The history of the Sluchi must be drawn

from many sources. A few scattered references from some of these will give an outline of its story.

A glance at the Egyptian fragment of Heirokompolis shows the Sluchi as far back as the pre-dynastic period, 6,000 B.C. They are represented in the Fifth Dynasty as the sporting companions of kings, 3,800 B.C.; in the Twelfth Dynasty in life-like scenes of sport; in the Eighteenth Dynasty mural paintings portray, as spoils of war, pairs of beautiful golden and also white Gazelle Hounds with feathered tails. Mummied Sluchi are also found (see p. 5). A new one has lately been discovered in the Tombs of the Kings.

Again through Egypt which affords records of pre-Israelitish Palestine, a glimpse is given of these dogs in the desert beyond Jordan. May not these early allusions tend to the acceptance of the use of the word



SLUCHIS ON THE EGYPTIAN DESERT.

"Greyhound," in the verse in Proverbs (ch. xxx. 31), to denote one of the four things that are "comely in going"?

In specimens of art in Assyria, notably on a bronze bowl from the palace of Nimroud, preserved in the British Museum, Greyhounds coursing hares are beautifully designed. During their expeditions to "Arabia," the Greeks noticed the "swift

hounds" of the desert, and made mention of them when treating of sport. The Eastern methods of coursing are highly praised.

Slughis are often spoken of by Arab writers, and in Arab poetry with the horse and camel "the hounds to the chase well trained" play their part. In a celebrated pre-Islamic poem * is described the sad fate of two "fine-trained lop-eared hounds, with slender sides, which are let slip and lightly outrun the sharp-horned white antelope."

In a Bedawin song, of a later date, a

Persian MSS. give another glimpse of the Tazi. In Venetian masterpieces, which portray the pomp of West and East, these distinguished-looking Greyhounds with silky ears occupy prominent positions, as in "The Marriage of Cana" and "The Finding of Moses," by Paul Veronese.

The accounts of travellers in many instances further enrich the story of the Sluchi. They are impressed chiefly by the swiftness and appearance of these dogs. Two of these references may be quoted.

In 1508 on the shores of the Persian Gulf

the great Portuguese conqueror and navigator, Alfonso Dalboquerque, describes the hunting of gazelle with falcons and "very swift hounds." Nearly four hundred years later, Sir Henry Layard writes to his mother from Nimroud, "I have two beautiful Greyhounds of first-rate breed. I wish I could send them to you, for with their silky ears and feathered tails they are quite *drawing-room dogs*. They catch hares capitally, but are too young yet for gazelle."



A PERSIAN GREYHOUND.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY C. HAMILTON.

FROM AN ENGRAVING BY T. E. NICHOLSON.

blind poet pictures himself again hunting with his Silaga.

At the time of the Crusades the Greyhound of the East became the fashion among crusaders, who are said to have brought specimens back to Europe "as a living proof of the pilgrimage accomplished." A beautiful Gazelle Hound is represented in a portrait of Duke Henry the Pious, of Saxony, wearing a collar decorated with the scallop shell (badge of the pilgrim).

The exquisite illuminations in many early

* One of the seven "Golden Odes" ("Moallakat"). Lebid. Translation by Coulston, and Lady Anne Blunt.

of medium size, with exceptional attributes for sport, the Gazelle Hound has the addition of beauty and refinement. With what has been aptly called "a human expression" in his eyes, bespeaking a most gentle and faithful disposition, the Sluchi will always be found a valuable companion. His symmetry of form and distinguished appearance, make him the pride of his fortunate possessor, and also a conspicuous and very interesting addition to the show ring.*

* Specimens of the Sluchi (Shami) have been imported into England and bred by Miss Lucy Bethel and the Hon. Florence Amherst.

THE SLUGHI SHAMI.

Description.—The external appearance of the Slughi Shami is to a certain extent similar to that of the common Greyhound. The back is not so much arched. The points are more or less feathered. It is of a lighter build and physique, though in its own country its powers of endurance are said to be equal to those of the English Greyhound. It has attributes suited to its own country, and the nature of its sport.

i. Head and Skull.—Long, not too wide or too narrow, tapering towards the nose. Skull should be shapely, but not domed between the ears.

2. Stop.—Not pronounced.

3. Jaws.—Long, fine, and well made, with teeth strong, white, and level. Smellers long, 5 warts defined.

4. Ears.—Drooping. Set on high, and should be broader at the top. Leather must reach the corner of the mouth (or beyond) and covered with long, silky hair. They should not lie flat against the head as in the Spaniel, and when pricked should come rather forward.

5. Eyes.—These are variable in colour. Often dark brown in the pale coloured dogs. In the golden dogs they are generally lighter brown, golden, or hazel. The variation and sometimes rather remarkable colours are a peculiarity of the breed. The chief point is the expression, which should be mild, intelligent, and almost "human."

6. Nose.—Black, wide in the nostrils; in the golden dogs the nose is sometimes brown (liver) colour, which is a desirable point. (The lips and round the eyes should correspond.)

7. Neck.—Full and well carried, long and supple, slightly arched over the windpipe.

8. Forequarters, Including Chest and Shoulders.—The chest should be deep and not too narrow, with the shoulders set on obliquely. Flat ribs. Forearm of a good length from shoulder to elbow, and short from knee to ground. Foreleg slightly feathered.

9. Loins and Back.—Wide and deep. The back fairly broad and very slightly arched. Strong

sinews and muscles. The natives like to see three vertebræ bones. The hip joints are generally somewhat prominent.

10. Hindquarters.—Strong, longer than the forelegs. Hocks well let down, showing plenty of galloping and jumping power. Legs slightly but not too much feathered. Must be ornamented, never shaggy.

11. Feet.—Hare footed. Open to enable the dog to gallop on the sand. Webbed and with slight feathers between the toes.



PERSIAN LIGHTNING AND HIS TWO SONS SHARKI AND GAFFER

KIRGHIZ GREYHOUNDS (AHK-TAZ-EET).

PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN J. P. T. ALLEN.

12. Tail.—Long and curled, especially at the tip. Should measure with hair when passed between hind-legs and brought on to back, as far as the spine or further. Covered underneath with long hair, disposed in a fan-like form. The hair is lighter than the body colour of the dog, coarser outside, and like silk inside. Tip white. Carried gracefully, generally medium height, sometimes higher or lower according to the humour of dog.

13. Coat.—Short, smooth, dense, very silky and soft to touch. No feathering at all under body, but slightly round the tail and back of upper part of thighs, where it is of a lighter colour.

14. Colour.—The usual colours are golden, cream, white, fawn, black, black and tan, also blue and silver grey. Parti-colouring also appears, especially white clouded with yellow. One special characteristic of their colouring is that as a rule

the extremities and under the body are paler than the rest of the coat ; under the tail especially, sometimes too white, giving, in the golden dogs almost the appearance of a deer. Golden dogs have sometimes a touch or two of black on the ears, and over the eyes, and on the back and tail. White and cream, with a little sandy or dark on the ears and face, is very usual. Whole coloured dogs with shading should be preferred.

15. Measurements.—The length is a little more than the height. The dog should practically stand in a square. **AVERAGE HEIGHT,** male 23 inches, female 21 inches. **CHEST:** (GIRTH) 26 inches for the male, 24 inches for the female. **HEAD:** The length from occiput to tip of nose is for the male 8½ inches, female 7½ inches.

16. Weight.—Male 42 lb., female 38 lb.

II. Ahk-Taz-eet, or Kirghiz Greyhound.*—Greyhounds of the "Shami" type are kept by the Kirghiz, on the steppes of Central and South-

ern Siberia and Turkestan (40° to 50° N. lat., 125° to 60° E. long.). These Mohamedan nomads obtain some of their breeds of camels and horses from the Arabs, and evidently their race of Tazi also. These dogs are larger, but have the same characteristics as the Tazi of further south, the feathered legs, drooping silky ears, and beautifully feathered tail, which latter, according to the Kirghiz standard, should form a complete little circle at the tip when carried naturally. The legs should have more feathering on the elbows and stifle joints. The weight of these Greyhounds varies much—namely, from 60 lb. to 90 lb., the average being 70 lb. As a rule, the heavier the build the rougher the coat. The larger and bigger-boned dogs are those generally used to hunt wolves, and the smaller ones for hares and foxes, etc. These Kirghiz hounds are invariably white or pale cream,

* Imported into England by Mr. H. C. Brooke, and bred in this country by Captain J. P. T. Allen.

and any markings are considered a blemish. No doubt, like the Arabs, who prefer their hounds to be the colour of the sand over which they travel the Kirghiz, for winter sport, like them to resemble the snow. They are called by the Kirghiz the Ahk-Taz-eet, which means "white Tazi dog." The owners do not record their pedigrees ; but families take special pains to keep their particular strains pure—some priding themselves on possessing the fierce wolf-killing ones ; others, the very swift, lighter made dogs, or a good dog to hunt the "big horned sheep." When a hunting party starts, a well-trained Tazi stands balanced on the horses' crupper, while the horse goes at an ambling jog. The Kirghiz never

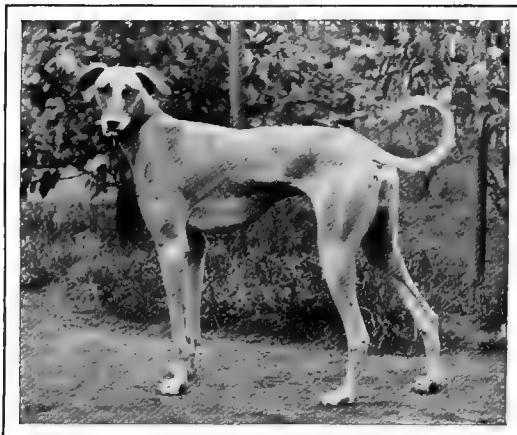
use Greyhounds when flying the hawk or the hunting eagle, a favourite sport on the steppes.

It has been suggested that the Kirghiz Greyhound and Borzoi might be in some way allied, but the Borzoi is never seen on the steppes, and Russians out there consider the two breeds to be entirely distinct.

III. The North African Slughi, or Slughi of the Sahara.*—The Slughi in North Africa is of the same type as the smooth Slughi of further east, and is said to be of the same Arabian origin, though it now forms a distinct variety. These Greyhounds are highly valued by the sporting Beys of Algiers, Tunis, and elsewhere, and the Bedawin of the Sahara, and the best ones come from the Tell and Sidi Cheikh.

They are handsome dogs, strong and

* Imported and bred in Holland by Herr Michel La Fontijn, Herr August Le Gras, Herr Joh. Knoops, and others.



SLUGHI OF NORTHERN AFRICA. CH. KALBI.
PROPERTY OF HERR MICHEL LA FONTIJN.

muscular, with a powerful frame, which is said to give them a lean appearance. They have a narrow head and pointed nose. They are light yellow sand colour, with smooth coat, devoid of any feathering. They have black muzzle and nose, and black markings over the eyes, which are brown. Their ears are like those of an ordinary Greyhound, only larger. They are used for hunting gazelle and other desert animals. These Slughi have very fine sporting qualities, and are alleged to have a speed of 36 mètres (about 39 yards) a second.

Specimens have been imported into Europe, and the breed is known at Continental shows. They are occasionally brought into Europe by French officers. Connoisseurs on the subject say, however, that dogs of the purest race are becoming rare, and the native owners, as with other Eastern varieties, are reluctant to part with their best specimens. Slughis from Tripoli are occasionally imported into Egypt by great sportsmen.

Height $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight about 65 lb.

The feathered variety is also occasionally met with in North Africa.

Greyhounds of the Sudan.—In the Sudan small, well-shaped "Greyhounds" of the smooth type are seen. The best are to be found in the Gedaref district, though the natives, as a rule, take little trouble to keep the breeds pure. The colour is light yellow, cream, gold, or brown. They are used to hunt hares and gazelle. Hunting parties are organised, and where the ground is covered with scrub the sportsmen carry their hounds in front of them on their donkeys till an open patch is reached.

The name "Shilluk" of the great tribe of the western bank of the White Nile is given to the quite small Greyhound.

Another type of Greyhound known in the Sudan is described as a strongly made dog, with upright ears and small eyes. The chief characteristic of this breed is the colour, which is always white with black or brown markings.

IV. The Barukhzy Hound, or Afghan Greyhound.*—A very celebrated breed in the East is the Afghan Greyhound or Barukhzy hound. The name it bears is that of the royal family of the Barukhzy. This breed is chiefly found in the neighbourhood of Cabul and Balkh. In a



BARUKHZY HOUND.

PROPERTY OF MAJOR MACKENZIE (1888).

Photograph by T. Fall.

history of India of the sixteenth century mention is made of the importations of dogs, particularly good ones coming from the Hazarah district, which would probably refer to this breed. Old records in their own country show them to be of very ancient origin. Their speed, scent, courage, and powers of endurance are said to be remarkable. They also jump extraordinarily well, and, like the Slughi, can clear a height of over 6 ft. 4 in. These Greyhounds are principally owned by native chiefs, who are very reluctant to part with their valuable dogs. Specimens have, however, from time to time been brought to England. Mr. J. A. Whitbred's Shazada, now in the Natural History Museum, was a particularly typical one.

* Imported by Major Mackenzie and by Captain Cary-Barnard, whose Afghan Bob, brought from Peshawar in 1902, has often been exhibited.

These hounds much resemble the "Persian" or Shami type, but with essential differences. Varying somewhat in outline and general character, the Afghan hound has a



BARUKHZY HOUND AFGHAN BOB.

IMPORTED BY CAPTAIN CARY-BARNARD IN 1902

more shaggy and corded appearance. The distinctions are also found in the distribution of the feathering. While the body of the Sluchi Shami should be smooth and the legs slightly feathered, the Barukhzy hound is very much feathered underneath the body, and on thighs and shoulders, chest, legs, and especially the feet, which the Afghans consider an essential point. The tail is scarcely feathered, and carried like a sabre, unlike the curled and conspicuously feathered tail of the "Persian" type. The ears are similar, but the Barukhzy's are generally longer and the head is domed. The texture of the coat is soft and silky.

Colour black and tan, black, and golden Height, 24 inches to 30 inches. Weight, 50 lb. to 60 lb.

V. The Rampur Hound, or Greyhound of Northern India.—From Rampur in North-West India comes the hound that bears this name. It is a large Greyhound of powerful, coarse build, very fast, being much valued and principally employed for hunting jackal, and is useful for running down wounded big game. It is described as follows: "The head is long, and flat between the ears, which are filbert-shaped and set close to the cheeks. The jaws formidable, nose decidedly Roman. The

eyes bright yellow, and expression hard and cruel. The coat is like that of a newly clipped horse, mouse-grey, or black; dogs of the latter colour being the rarest and considered the best. The loin is not prominently arched. The tail is carried horizontally, slightly curled upwards at the end, and is not fringed or tufted. The legs are straight and long, with hocks well let down." The feet stand the hard ground, whereas an English Greyhound's will not. Height, 29 inches to 30 inches; weight, average 75 lb. The Rampur Hound—especially the black ones—are stated to be "queer tempered," biting without barking, but very good, obedient, and faithful with people they know. Dogs of this variety have been brought to England, and some time ago typical specimens were exhibited in Dublin.

VI. The Poligar Hound, or Greyhound of Southern India.—The Poligar is another "Greyhound" of India, a native of the districts round Madras, and bears the name of the military chieftains of the Southern



AFGHAN HOUND FATIMA (AGE 11 MONTHS).

PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN F. MARTIN,
25TH PUNJABI, RAWAL PINDI.

Carnatic, who were evidently the original breeders or owners of these dogs. He is a large and ferocious dog, and is described as rather like a lurcher, but with little coat of any kind, mere bristles, and the

skin showing through of a purple colour. The Poligar hound is used for hunting foxes, deer, and jackal, and three of them will tackle a boar.

Other Greyhounds of Eastern type are the Tartar Greyhound and those of the Crimea, Caucasus, Anatolia, Kurdistan, and Circassia.

It should be the object of all those who import the Greyhounds of the East, and breed them in this country, to try to keep distinct the different varieties, which in many cases have been so carefully preserved in their own lands. The historic interest attached to each breed is alone a sufficient inducement to do so.

[The above information has been gathered from books on dogs and accounts of travel, often kindly supplemented by the authors themselves. The matter has, however, chiefly been derived from

reports collected from native breeders, and most kindly given by European travellers and residents, who have been, or who now reside, in the districts where the various breeds are known. Keepers and assistant keepers in the British Museum have been most kind in assisting in research. Thanks are also due to the Société Nationale d'Acclimation de France, and to many friends who have helped with historical and technical knowledge, and also to the owners of the different varieties. Authors quoted are the following: Abul Fazl Allami (Blockman), Theodore Bent, Lady Anne Blunt, J. H. Breasted, H. C. Brooke, Count H. de Bylandt, Coulston, Lord Curzon, Dansey, The Rev. H. W. Dash, C. M. Doughty, Al. Hamdani, H. B. Harris, D. G. Hogarth, Ibn Isfandiyan (E. G. Browne), Lane, Guy le Strange, E. de Leon, Sir C. Lyell, E. Mitford, Baron von Oppenheim, S. Lane Poole, A. de Sauvinière, G. Schumacher, Dr. Stumme, E. C. and Major Sykes, J. Watson, Yakut. Contributions from the "Transactions" of the Hakluyt Society, 1875, *Stock Keeper*, Jan., 1902; *Exchange and Mart*, Nov., 1904; *Lady's Pictorial*, Feb., 1906; *County Gentleman*. Sept., 1906.—F. A.]



RAMPUR HOUND EILEEN.

PROPERTY OF LIEUT.-COL. J. GARSTIN, MULTAN.

CHAPTER LVII.

FRENCH AND OTHER CONTINENTAL HOUNDS.

*"Good shape to various kinds old bards confine—
Some praise the Greek and some the Roman
line:
And dogs to beauty make as diff'reng claims*

*As Albion's nymphs and India's jetty dames.
Immense to name their lands, to mark their
bounds,
And paint the thousand families of hounds."*

TICKELL.

French Staghounds.—If hunting generally is known as the sport of kings, then surely is stag-hunting particularly associated with memories of mediæval courts, and, although some might not perhaps expect it, modern France preserves above all other lands the traditions and even the outward forms of the ancient *chasse*. In many of the French forests it would be as great a heresy to kill a deer otherwise than before the hounds as ever it would be on Exmoor, and the French hounds are especially bred to the sport.

The range of the stag is restricted to certain forests in the north, north-east, and west, as well as in isolated parts of Burgundy. Elsewhere the quarry of the hound is roe deer, boar, fox, or hare, the first named in the south-west, the last in the south. The remaining deer forests of France, once royal domains, are now the property of the state, leased every nine years to the highest bidder, whether representing a private or subscription pack. The late Duc d'Aumale owned until his death one of the finest, the domain of Chantilly; but it passed by his will to the French Academy, though the hunting rights are vested in his heir, the Duc de Chartres, Master of the Chantilly Staghounds. The death of the Prince de Joinville broke the pack of Boarhounds that he kept up in the forest of Arc en Barrois; but this forest, as well as that of Amboise, remains, though leased to private individuals, royal property.

The chief packs of French Staghounds meet in the neighbourhood of Paris, in such forests as those of Rambouillet (Duchesse d'Uzès), Chantilly (Duc de Chartres),

Villers Cotterets (Comte de Cuyelles), and Fontainebleau (Duc de Lorge).

The pack owned by the Duc de Lorge has been considered one of the finest in France, hunting red and roe deer alternately. Previous to the reign of Louis XV. the packs were composed of pure French hounds, but from the early years of the nineteenth century it became the custom to cross these with English Foxhounds, the resulting packs being known as Bâtards. The contemporary pack has this mixed blood, for in the 'sixties M. Paul Caillard turned into the then Duke's kennels twenty hounds that were a cross between a Toulon bitch and a fine Foxhound out of the Pytchley kennels. Only in matters of detail, in the uniforms of the huntsmen, and in certain rules and forms jealously preserved from other centuries, does the sport at Fontainebleau differ from the more modern outings at Cloutsham and on the Quantocks.

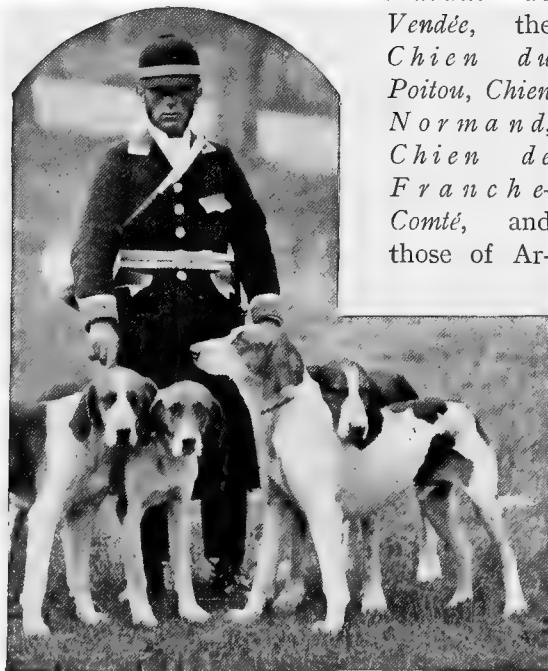
The day before a meet, a warrantable stag has to be harboured, and this is accomplished with the help of Limiers, two chosen hounds of superior intelligence and wonderful powers of scent. The slot of the stag is the indication of its size, and the Limiers, worked on a cord, show exactly where the animal is lying up. A leafy bough is then placed so as to indicate the spot, and next morning hounds meet. Ordinary Foxhounds are used for this work in Britain, but the French hounds are larger and more powerful animals, with the same proportion of red, white and black markings.

It is all done as in the vanished days of great pageantry. The Sologne is now, as then, the classic home of French venery.

The procedure is the same; the elaborate vocabulary is the same; only the fanfares have been improved, the costumes slightly modernised, and the hounds strengthened with the strain of English blood.

French tradition clings to line hunting, drawing, and perseverance. Pace is not encouraged. The French huntsman has little patience with the arrogance and fling of a Foxhound. M. de Chezelles, a high authority, thinks that a good modern Bâtard, which is to all intents the dominant French hound, hunts more *gaiement* than an English hound. He is busier, throws his tongue incessantly, and wishes everybody to share in his opinions, perplexities and triumphs; and Lord Ribblesdale, who has had experience with them, avers that "there can be little doubt that a good Bâtard is a better hound for forest hunting than a draft hound from the Holderness or the Tedworth." They are magnificent animals, although to the English eye they are wanting in compactness, grace and agility, and they are certainly less beautiful and more leggy than we should appreciate in our packs.

Among the more important varieties and strains of hounds in France are the *Chien courant de Vendée*, the *Chien du Poitou*, *Chien Normand*, *Chien de Franche-Comté*, and those of Ar-



FRENCH STAGHOUNDS: THE "TUFTERS."
FROM THE DUC DE LORGE'S PACK.



FRENCH STAGHOUNDS: THE "LIMIERS."
FROM THE DUC DE LORGE'S PACK.

tois, Saintonge and Gascogne. These are all remarkable for their long, pendulous ears, deep flews, and heavy dewlaps—characteristics which indicate a keen power of scent. Each strain is distinguished from the rest by peculiarities of colour, shape of head, size or build; but in general type they all approximate to the form of our own Foxhounds and Harriers, with occasionally something of the Southern hound in their contour. The **Chien de Franche-Comté** (often called the Porcelaine) is one of the smallest and the most elegant. It is seldom higher than 22 inches. The most massive is the Norman hound, with an average height of 29 inches.

Of the **Vendéen Hound** there are two varieties; a rough and a smooth. The Comte de Coulteux has decided that the smooth-coated variety are descendants of the white St. Hubert Bloodhound, and it is a credible theory, as the dog still bears some recognisable semblance to the deep-flewed and dewlapped Bloodhound type. It is a strong, well-built and shapely dog, with a somewhat rounded skull and a longish muzzle. The ears are long, thin and flexible, set on low and nicely folded. The neck is long, clean, muscled and beau-

tifully arched. The coat is short and fine, in colour white, with or without red-yellow patches. The height is from 24 inches to 28 inches. It is sometimes referred to as the Chien blanc du Roi, the Baud, or Greffier.

The famous **Vendéen Griffon** resembles no breed so closely as our rugged Otterhound, although as a rule he is smaller and betrays less particularity in breeding.

but often darker in colour and longer in the body, is the **Griffon Nivernais**, of which Baron Joubert's Bolivar is perhaps the best living specimen, and a popular and useful hound for rough work in the forest is attained by the crossing of these two strains. Of the **Griffon Vendéen-Nivernais** excellent working packs are kept by MM. Merle and Roday of Monthelon, M. Henri



PACK OF GRIFFONS VENDÉENS AND VENDÉENS-NIVERNAINS.
THE PROPERTY OF M. HENRI BAILLET, VILLENAUXE (AUBE).
Photograph by M. Rol et Cie., Paris.

He is a dog of high upstanding shape, with an obviously sound constitution and meant by nature for the chase, which leads him often into waterways. The prevailing colour of his thick wiry coat is white or wheaten, with orange, mouse grey, red or brown splotches. His head is large and imposing, ascending to a well-developed peak, the muzzle of good length, the nostrils expansive, and the long ears hanging loose, sweeping the grass when his nose is lowered to the track of deer or boar. The best and most pure of the race in France to-day are kept by M. Henri Baillet, whose Ronflo and Bacchus are admirably typical.

Very similar to the rough Vendéen hound,

Baillet of Villenauxe, and Baron Joubert, domaine de Givry.

The **Norman Hound**, which appears to have been introduced in the time of Louis XIV., is adapted for the pursuit of all kinds of the larger game in the French forests. He is a heavy, strong dog, somewhat coarse in bone, in shape approaching the Blood-hound rather than our Foxhound. His head is long, the skull broad, and the forehead divided by two large frontal bumps. The skin of the head is very loose and wrinkled ; the muzzle is coarse, with lips thick and pendulous. The eyes, which are full and gay, show a good deal of the haw. The ears are set on low, and are long, thin and



GRIFFON VENDÉEN-NIVERNNAIS PISTOLET.

PROPERTY OF M. E. COSTE, LACAUCHE.

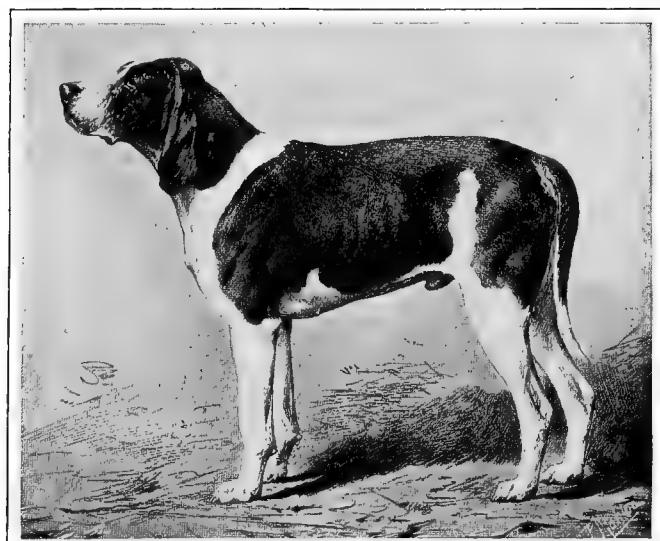
velvety, folding inwards. The body is long and heavy, broad and muscular, the neck short in proportion and heavily dewlapped. His short coat is harsh, in colour usually white with large brown, black or grizzle patches; occasionally it is tricolour with a grizzle saddle. The height is often 29 inches, and the weight about 78 lb.

A more generally useful hound is the **Chien de Gascogne**. He is lighter built, weighing about 62 lb., but he is strong and of great endurance. He, too, has something of the St. Hubert in his inheritance, which is visible in his occipital peak, his very long and much-folded ears, his wrinkled visage and deep flews. His coat is hard on the body, but soft and silky about the head and ears. In colour he is blue, or white with many black spots, blue mottled, with slight pale tan markings. Often there is a pale tan about the eyes and feet. One of the best packs in France is that of M. le Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne. This hound has been successfully crossed with the Saintongeois.

The **Gascon-Saintongeois** is quite unlike any hound we have in England. It is larger, less compact, and more leggy than the English Foxhound, and the loose skin about the head and throat, the long muzzle and heavy flews, with the high occiput and the low, pendulous ears give the dog a character peculiarly his own. The smooth white coat is marked with large black patches, and frequently speckled with black spots. The height averages $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In many departments there are hounds which, although possessing distinctive features, are yet of a type approximating to those already referred to. One needs to see them and make intimate comparisons in order to detect the shades of difference. Illustrations and bald descriptions are of little help in defining the disparities between the Gascon and the Saintongeois, the Montemboeuf, and the Haut-Poitou, or between any of these and the multitude of *bâtards*, *limiers* and *briquets* that give distinction to the hunting equipages of the nobility of France.

It would become tedious, too, if one were to attempt to particularise the countless varieties of dogs used in the chase in other Continental countries; although in some instances these differ considerably from our familiar Foxhound and Harrier types. There



TYPICAL NORMAN HOUND LANCIER.

OWNED BY COMTE H. MALEYSSIE, CHARTRES.

are, for example, the light and elegant little German hounds, with their smooth coats and feathered sterns. These are seldom more than 40 lb. in weight, and



CHIEN GASCOGNE-SAINTONGEOIS.

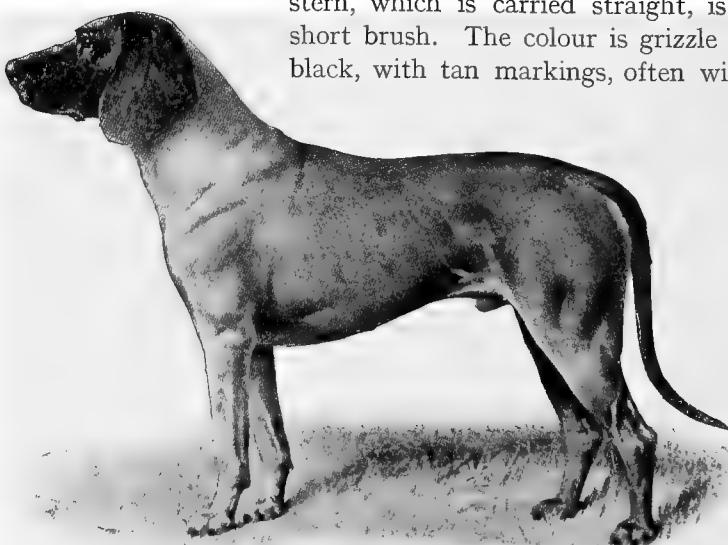
COMTE G. DE VÈZIN'S SOUVERAINE.

may be of any hound colour. Somewhat similar are the hounds of Austria, which are often all white, but otherwise resemble the English Harriers.

The ideal hunting dog in Germany is the **Schweiss-hund**, which has many of the characteristics of the Bloodhound. In the neighbourhood of Hanover he is popular as a *limier*, and is used for the purpose of tracking wounded deer. Marvellous stories are told of his powers of scent. The prevailing colour of the breed is red-tan, with a black mask, and in many instances there is a black saddle, which increases the resemblance to the English Bloodhound. Twenty-one inches at the shoulder is an average height. In general appearance he is a strong, long-bodied dog of symmetrical proportions. The skull is broad and slightly domed, with a well developed occipital bone. The forehead is slightly wrinkled, with projecting eyebrows, the muzzle square, the lips falling over in decided

flews. There is loose skin about the cheeks, but it is not sufficiently heavy to draw down the lower eyelid and disclose the haw. The nasal bone is slightly aquiline, much broader than that of the Bloodhound. The ears are set high and are very broad, rounded at the ends and lying without folds close to the cheeks. With a long, strong neck, a broad, deep chest, a long, nicely arched back, and muscular quarters, he is, when seen at his best, an admirable representative of the Continental sporting hound, elastic in action, energetic in expression, and in shape and colour decidedly attractive. The Bavarian Schweiss-hund is somewhat smaller than the Hanoverian, but very similar in general type.

A very distinctive hound is that of Russia, the **Góntschäga Sobáka**, of which the Czar and the Grand Dukes keep huge packs of aristocratic and exclusive strain. Seen at a distance, this hound has the general appearance of a wolf, the hind-quarters being much lower than the fore-quarters. The head, too, is wolf-like; broad between the ears, and tapering to a fine muzzle. The ears are not large, and although they hang over, they have a tendency to prick when the dog is excited. There is a good deal of dewlap about the strong and muscular neck. The coat is hard and rather long, with a woolly undercoat, and the stern, which is carried straight, is a short brush. The colour is grizzle or black, with tan markings, often with



HANOVERIAN SCHWEISS-HUND.

a white collar and white feet and tail tip. The maximum height is 20 inches, and the weight about 58 lb.

Some of the Continental hounds would not readily be recognised as such by English sportsmen. The **Bosnian Brack**, as an instance, might almost be mistaken for a sheep-dog. It is wire-haired, and about the size of a Collie, generally red or brown, or white with yellow or red patches. They have a good Foxhound in Norway, in

the sport. They cannot all be mentioned here, and readers desiring technical information concerning them may be referred to Count Henry de Bylandt's valuable and exhaustive volumes.*

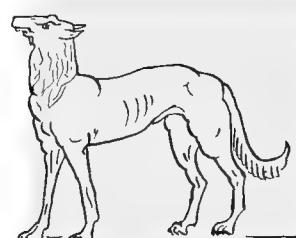
For large and savage game, such as the wild boar, the bear and the wolf, more powerful hounds are, of course, required, and in all European countries where these dangerous animals are the frequent quarry, dogs have been selected and adapted.

Many of them are of very ancient type.

The **Wolfhound of Albania**, for example, which is still used to protect the flocks, was known to the Greeks in the time of Alexander the Great. Pliny is the authority for the exaggerated story that when Alexander was on his way to India the King of Albania gave him one of these dogs. It was of great size, and Alexander, delighted at its evident strength, commanded that bears, boars, and stags should in turn be slipped to it. When this was done, the hound regarded these animals with calm contempt, whereupon Alexander, "because his noble spirit was roused," ordered the

dog to be slain. The Albanian king, hearing of this, sent another dog, with the warning that it was useless to try a hound so redoubtable with small and insignificant game, but with lions and elephants, which were more worthy quarry. A lion was then slipped and the hound rose to the attack, and speedily proved himself equal to the occasion. The elephant gave him a severer task, but was finally laid low.

The Albanian Wolfhound is seldom seen out of its native land, but one was brought to these islands some years ago, and became



ALBANIAN WOLFHOUND.

FROM AN ANTIQUE GREEK VASE.

RUSSIAN HOUND KASTROMSKA.
PROPERTY OF M. J. REVAL, MOHILEW.

Sweden, in Finland, even in Livonia and Lithuania, and travellers among the Alps will have noticed the workmanlike little hound of the Swiss valleys, and its elegant, large-eared neighbour of Lucerne. They may also have observed the **Bruno**, which variety is the heaviest of the Swiss hounds, short-legged, and long in the couplings, with a long, sharp muzzle and pendulous ears, which, with its yellow-brown self-colouring, give it the appearance of a large and leggy Dachshund. The **Dachsbrack**, by the way, is not to be confused with the smaller Dachshund familiar to English fanciers. It is taller—often 16 inches high—heavier, and stands on long, straight legs. There are many excellent packs of these useful little Bracks in Germany.

In all European countries where sportsmen hunt the fox, the stag, and the hare, there are packs of hounds suited to the manner of the chase and the conditions of

* "Les Races de Chiens." Par Comte H. de Bylandt, 2 vols., 1905.

the property of Miss Burns, of Glenlie, Hamilton, who gave him the appropriate name Reckless. In appearance he closely resembled the Borzoi, which may be a descendant of the Albanian type, and is used, as all his admirers know, as a wolf dog.

Originally the dog that we now know as

the Great Dane, and he has a dense, long coat, similar in texture to that of the St. Bernard. His head is heavy and powerful, with a short, blunt muzzle, broad and square, with heavy flews. The body is strong, with broad shoulders, a deep, broad chest, and a broad, muscular back, somewhat long for



THE BEAR HUNT.

FROM THE PAINTING BY SNYDERS.

the Great Dane was used for hunting the wild boar; work for which his immense size and strength, combined with his speed, admirably fitted him. He was also used for bear hunting, and the dogs shown in Snyders' well-known picture are probably of this breed, although the artist has given them longer and sharper muzzles than would be recognised as typical in the improved Great Dane of the present time.

The **Medelan**, or Bear-hound of Russia, is a more massive dog, resembling the Mastiff, or the dog of Bordeaux, rather than

his height, which is about 27 inches. His weight is 180 lb. or thereabout. In colour he is dirty yellow, or grizzle red, with white patches, and always shaded with black or dark muzzle and ears.

Until comparatively recently the bear provided excellent sport in Norway, but during the past thirty or forty years the number of bears has greatly diminished in the Scandinavian forests. The **Norwegian Bear-hound** (Norlandshund, or Jämthund) still exists, however, as a well-trained and intelligent hunter, with magnificent scenting

powers. For the chase he is usually fitted with a light leather harness to which the leash is attached, and when properly trained he will lead the hunter surely and silently straight up to his game. They are of Spitz



CAPT. G. FERRAND'S YEMTLAND BEAR- AND ELK-HOUND TROFAOS.

type, and are of several varieties, differing mainly in size. Some of them are bobtailed.

Prominent among these varieties is the **Elk-hound**, which may be termed the Scandinavian Pointer, for, as well as for elk and bear hunting, it is used as a gun-dog for blackcock. It is remarkable for its powers of scent, and under favourable conditions will scent an elk or a bear three miles away. Technically, however, it is not a hound, but a general utility dog. The breed is a very ancient one, dating back in its origin to the times of the Vikings. Intelligence, courage, and endurance are among its notable characteristics. It is rather short in stature, with an average height of twenty inches. The head, which is carried high, is large and square, broad between the ears; the stop well defined, the muzzle of good length, the eyes dark and full of expression, the ears sharply pointed,

erect, and very mobile. The neck is short and thick, the chest broad and deep, the back straight and not long. The stern is thick and heavy, and carried curled over the back. As in most northern dogs, the coat is long and deep on the body, with a dense woolly undercoat, but short and smooth about the head. In colour it is grizzle in all its shades, grizzle brown, black brown, or black. Tan is rare. A white patch on the chest is frequent, as are white feet. The undercoat is always pale brown. These alert and companionable dogs are becoming popular in England. Lady Cathcart's Jäger is a typical specimen, and Major A. W. Hicks Beach owns and frequently exhibits several good ones, notably Clinker and King. Clinker is of his own breeding, by Vold out of Namsos, and has taken many first prizes at important shows.

In Siberia the **Samoyede Dog** is used to some extent in the hunting of the bear, at which work he shows considerable courage. Among the Laplanders he is employed



LADY CATHCART'S ELK-HOUND JÄGER.

for rounding up the tame elk; and farther north, of course, he becomes a draught dog.

There are dogs in Iceland of a somewhat similar type, with prick ears, a bushy tail

carried curled over the back, and a hard deep coat, which lengthens to a ruff about the neck. In colour the **Iceland Dog** is brownish or greyish, sometimes dirty white or dirty yellow. A frequent distribution of colour is black about the head and along



ELK-HOUNDS CLINKER AND KING.
PROPERTY OF MAJOR A. W. HICKS-BEACH.

the back, broken by patches of white, with the under side of the body, the feet, and tip of the tail dirty white. Mrs. McLaren Morrison has possessed specimens of the breed.

In the variety of the northern dog known as the **Wolfspitz** we doubtless have the original type of Pomeranian, through which the derivation of the breed is traceable step by step through the dogs of Lapland, Siberia, Norway, and Sweden, to the wolf's first cousin, the Eskimo dog, growing at each step to resemble the wolf more and more. The Wolfspitz is the largest of the Pomeranians. He derives his name from his wolfish colouring. On account of being much used in Germany by carriers to guard their vans, he is also called the *Fuhrmanns-spitz* or carrier's Pomeranian; the smaller black or white Poms being called simply Spitz, black or white, the dwarf variety now so popular being the *Zwergspitz*.

Mr. Charles Kammerer, an English speaking cynologist residing in Austria, not unknown to several of our more cosmopolitan judges, has made a speciality of this breed,

and has bred them to the great size of 22 inches at the shoulder—the height of a fair-sized Eskimo dog—and weighing as much as 60 lb. or more. The Wolfspitz has on several occasions been exhibited of late years at English shows. Possibly the first was a very handsome specimen called Kees, shown by a Miss Beverley at one of the Ladies' Kennel Association shows as a Meeshond, this being simply the Dutch name for the breed, which is common in Holland. It was entered in the foreign dog class and promptly objected to by Mr. H. C. Brooke, on the ground that its proper place was in the class for Pomeranians over 8 lb. Mr. G. R. Krehl and a number of Continental cynologists supported Mr. Brooke's contention, and the dog was disqualified; but later on won in his proper place at other shows. Since then several other specimens have been seen, not of the size of Mr. Kammerer's giant strain, but of the average dimensions, about 14 inches high and 35 lb. in weight.

Turning again to the south of Europe one may include a reference to the hound known in Spain and Portugal as the **Podengo**. This dog, with its racy limbs, its pointed muzzle, erect ears, and keen, obliquely set eyes, reminds one at once of its probable ancestor, the jackal, and the resemblance is rendered yet more close when the coat happens to be red. In build it is of Greyhound type, and it is frequently used for coursing rabbit and hare; but in the Peninsula, and more especially in La Mancha, Andalusia and Estramadura, it is slipped to the stag and the bear, and is also employed as a gun-dog. It has a reputation for keen scent, but in this respect it cannot, of course, be compared with the Setter or the Pointer. As a companion dog it is not desirable, as it is of vicious temper and extremely surly. The average height is 27 inches. There is a hound very similar to the Podengo peculiar to the Balearic Isles, although one may occasionally see it in the neighbourhood of Valencia, Barcelona and other places along the eastern shores of Spain, where it is known as the **Charnigue**. A lean, ungainly dog, with a long muzzle,

and long erect ears, and stilt legs, it gives one the impression that it is masquerading as a Greyhound or an overgrown Whippet. Its innate sporting qualities are mostly exercised on its own account, but with training it might be made a creditable hound.

The gardens at Sans Souci, where the graves of many dogs are to be seen, bear testimony to the high regard in which Frederick the Great held his hounds, and in the Palace of Potsdam there is a statue of the dying king surrounded by his favourite canine friends. A story is told of how a pair of his dogs saved the king's life.

Frederick was accustomed to drink a cup of chocolate in the middle of the morning,



THE SPANISH PODENGO TURCO.
PROPERTY OF SENOR J. DE ROSADO,
ARRAYOTTOS.

and on one occasion, when sitting at his writing-table, he reached for the cup and saw that a spider had dropped into it from the ceiling. Not wishing to share the chocolate with the insect, he poured the liquid into the saucer, and gave it in turn to two of his Greyhounds. The dogs drank it, but to the king's alarm they were almost immediately seized with convulsions. Within an hour they were both dead, evidently from poison. The French cook was sent for, but on hearing of the death of the hounds and the cause of their death, he blew out his

brains, dreading the discovery which was afterwards made that he was in the pay of Austria, and had poisoned the chocolate.

These two dogs were **Potsdam Greyhounds**, a breed of Italian origin, much favoured by Frederick the Great, who kept



POTSDAM GREYHOUND KAISER.
BRED AND OWNED BY LADY PAUL.

many of them as companions, and pampered them so much that they had special valets to attend them exclusively, and were always allowed the best seats in the royal coach. They were strictly preserved as a breed peculiar to Potsdam, and were maintained as a distinct strain until long after the reign of their great master was ended. But in the time of the late Emperor Frederick only one pair remained. This pair, Dandy and Fly, came by the Emperor's bequest into the possession of Countess Marie Munster, daughter of the German Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and from them have descended specimens now treasured by the Duchess of Somerset and Lady Paul, of Ballyglass, Waterford.

Lady Paul describes them as resembling the Italian Greyhound, but that they are larger, standing some twenty inches high. Unlike the ordinary Greyhound, they have wonderfully good noses, and will follow a scent like a terrier. Their coats are very fine in texture, and in colour fawn, blue, black, silver grey or a peculiarly beautiful bronze. They are exceedingly clean and exceptionally affectionate. Essentially they

are indoor dogs, and they seem born to lie, as did their ancestors, in graceful attitudes on drawing-room sofas.

The Phu Quoc Dog.—A very curious member of the canine race is the dog of Fu Oc, or Phu-Quoc. It is indigenous to the island of that name in the Indo-China sea. No specimen has ever been seen in England, and the Marquis de Barthélémy, who holds a concession in the island from the French government, states that owing to the want of care in keeping the breed pure it is rapidly becoming extinct. The

the hairs pointing forward towards the head. Comte H. de Bylandt describes the dog as follows, but I doubt if he is right in calling it a Greyhound. It is not technically a hound.

1. General Appearance.—A heavy kind of Greyhound.

2. Head.—Long; skull slightly domed and the skin wrinkled, muzzle rather broad, in length the half of the entire head; jaws long and powerful; lips and tongue black; teeth well developed and meeting evenly.

3. Eyes.—Reddish, with a savage expression.

4. Nose.—Black; nostrils rather developed.

5. Ears.—Erect, shell shaped, not too pointed, inside almost hairless.

6. Body.—Somewhat coarse; neck very long and flexible; shoulders sloping; belly drawn up; loins broad and strong.

7. Legs.—Straight and lean; stifles rather straight; thighs muscular.

8. Feet.—Longish; toes slightly arched; pads hard.

9. Tail.—Short, very supple, carried curled over the back.

10. Coat.—On the whole body and legs very short and dense; on the back the hair is growing the wrong way, towards the head, and is much longer and harder.

11. Colour.—Reddish-fawn, with black muzzle; the coat on the back is darker.

12. Height at Shoulder.— $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight about 40 lb.

A Parisian Dogue de Bordeaux fancier who had lived some years in the island records that though these dogs are intractable, they can be trained for hunting. He regarded them as intelligent, and instanced the case of one that, being pestered by a European dog, dragged it to a pond of water, and held it under until it was drowned.

For the use of the portrait of the Marquis de Barthélémy's bitch Can Le' I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Brooke.



THE PHU-QUOC BITCH CAN-LE'.

IMPORTED BY THE MARQUIS DE BARTHELÉMY.

Marquis had, with difficulty, brought three specimens to Europe, and there was also a couple in the Jardin d' Acclimation. Unhappily one bitch belonging to the Marquis died of exhaustion in trying to rear a litter of thirteen pups. The Comte Henri de Bylandt on one occasion judged the breed at Antwerp, and Mr. Brooke, who has seen several, describes the dog as "rather dark brown in colour, well-built and active looking, with powerful jaws. The type," he adds, "is that of all wild or semi-wild dogs of the Far East, somewhat resembling a leggy, smooth Chow." What distinguishes the pure Phu-Quoc is the curious growth of coat along the back, near the shoulders,

CHAPTER LVIII.

GUN-DOGS AND TERRIERS.

“Bon chien chasse de race.”

OLD FRENCH PROVERB.

IN referring to foreign gun-dogs it must at the outset be understood—as it is generally acknowledged by the sportsmen of other lands than our own—that the British breeds used in the process of fowling are far superior to their foreign relatives. In all parts of Europe and America, where dogs are engaged for finding game and retrieving it when killed, there the English Pointer and Setter hold the highest favour. Pointers have been sent abroad from all our best working kennels; and the Llewellyn Setter has established a reputation for adroit work in the United States, which will not be effaced for many generations. The demand for both breeds has been so great in foreign lands that in some instances we have been obliged to bring back the progeny of our exported dogs to keep up the standard at home. In Russia English Pointers and Setters are more esteemed than perhaps in any other part of the world, and at the competitive shows of the Imperial Gun Club at Moscow more Gordon Setters may be seen than are to be found all over England. In France the black-and-tan and the Irish Setters are regarded with almost as great favour as the Belton, and the display of all three varieties in the Tuilleries Gardens is comparable only with the display at Birmingham and the Crystal Palace.

It is only fair to our fellow sportsmen on the Continent, however, to remember that our Setters, our Pointers, our Spaniels and Retrievers, have all been derived from strains imported into these islands from abroad. France contributed the original stock of our Clumbers; we got our Field Spaniels from Flanders, our Springers from Spain. Our Retriever came from far Labrador, our Pointer from Andalusia, and our Setter from the same generous source.

Yet in Spain, in France, in Germany and Russia, varieties of game-finding dogs are retained which are still unknown in Great Britain, and for the information of English readers it is necessary to notice some of the more important and distinct.

SETTERS.

Our improved and perfected British Setters are so successful in Continental countries, where they are systematically bred, that there is little need to increase the native stock of setting dogs, which are few and not of great account, and where the Setter is not employed, his work is commonly performed by the Braque. The native Setter where it occurs in France is still called the *Epagneul*; but the **Epagneul de Picardie**, or *Epagneul noir du Nord*, as it is sometimes designated, is actually a Setter in all essential respects. It is often entirely black, sometimes black and tan, or brown and grizzle, and in size and shape it resembles the Gordon. There is another variety usually classed merely as the **Epagneul Français**, a strong, imposing dog, of true Setter character, with a thick, but not very long, coat of dull white with chestnut patches. A typical example of the breed is shown in M. J. Baussart's *Médor de Sanvic*. This may possibly be the same variety which is classed at the dog shows in France as **Epagneul Ecossais**, and is of identical appearance, even to the orange patches. In Great Britain we do not recognise a Scottish Setter apart from the familiar black and tan, but an orange and white Setter was met with in Ireland before the golden red Irish variety became such a popular favourite, and it is conceivable that this Irish variety has been resuscitated in France.

There is a useful Setter in Germany, which differs very little from our ordinary brown Retriever, both in regard to the shape of his head and the texture of his coat. Usually he is liver-coloured, or white with large liver-coloured patches. His chief point of difference from the English Retriever

of the breed extends back some fifty years, and the last specimen I owned of it—a light-coloured one—I gave away to a friend who would not take a hundred pounds for it.

"Their noses never seem to be affected by a change of climate; hence their value in my eyes. I have worked with them in September's sun and in January's snow, and they were equally good. They were some of the best dogs I ever had, and never varied; and under exceptional cases as regards the weather, we always had the Russians out. The one fault I found with them was the difficulty in getting new blood, for those we had showed evidences of scientific breeding, and a strict adherence to type. The fact that they were successfully crossed, to my knowledge, with English Setters, satisfies me that they are really Setters and not an alien breed. I may add that they are excellent water dogs."

M. J. BAUSSART'S FRENCH "SPANIEL"

MÉDOR DE SANVIC.

is that his ears are of great size. The Russians, while preferring the English or the Gordon Setter for work with the gun, nevertheless have a variety of their own. British sportsmen who have known them in their native country have reported that for all kinds of shooting the **Russian Setter** is not to be equalled in nose, sagacity, and every other necessary quality that a sporting dog ought to possess.

Mr. William Lort, writing of them some years ago, described them as follows:

"Roughly speaking, in appearance this dog is rather like a big, 'warm' Bedlington terrier. There are two varieties of the breed, and, curiously enough, they are distinguished from each other by the difference in their colour. The dark-coloured ones are deep liver and are curly-coated. The light-coloured ones are fawn, with sometimes white toes and white on the chest; sometimes the white extends to a collar on the neck. These latter are straight-coated, not curly like the dark ones. My recollection



RETRIEVERS.

The so-called **Russian Retriever** may be mentioned in this connection. In appearance it is not unlike the Setter of its own country, with a suggestion of the Irish Water Spaniel superadded. He is a square-built dog—square in muzzle, and wide in skull, short headed, cloddy in body, and long on the leg. The chief peculiarity of the breed is its dark-brown coat, which is long and dense, and as often as not matted. This makes him unsuited for work in covert. Retrieving dogs are not often used by Muscovite sportsmen, however, and even the Spaniel is not popular in Russia. English Retrievers, recognised as such, are sometimes employed in France and Germany; but there are no native breeds especially trained for the retrieving of game and for that work alone.

POINTERS.

Of the Pointer, or Braque, there are many

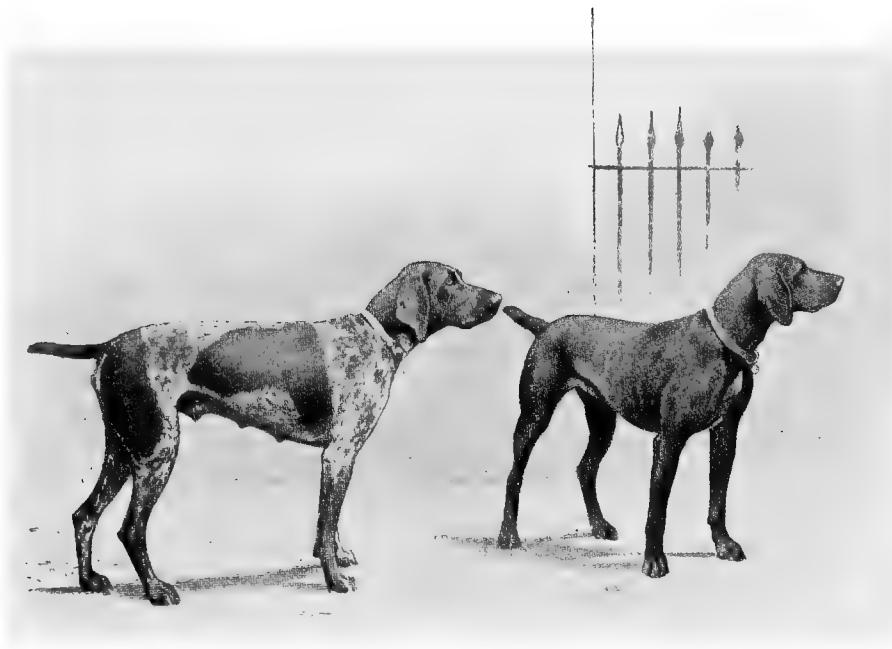
varieties on the Continent. Those of Germany are extremely interesting and quite dissimilar from any breed we have in England. There are two very distinct kinds, a smooth-coated and a wire-haired, and of these there are local and sub-varieties.

The smooth-coated **German Pointer**, or **Kurzhaariger Vorstehhund**, is a robust dog of shapely frame, standing from 23 to 25 inches at the shoulder. His

of the breed are shown in the portraits of Patti and Pommery von Reuden.

The rough-coated variety is of Griffon type, with a square and full muzzle, the eyes set well back, and the ears set low; a muscular and symmetrical dog, with a harsh, wiry coat of brown and white, with brown speckles.

A popular and useful gun-dog on the Continent, and especially in Germany, is the



GERMAN POINTERS PATTI VON REUDEN AND POMMERY VON REUDEN.

chief peculiarity in English eyes is his docked tail and his colouring of pure coffee-brown or brown and white in equal proportions, the white freely spotted with brown. The head is lightly modelled, with a broad forehead, the skull slightly domed and rising to a peak, the stop well defined, and the muzzle broad and square. The eyes are dark and oval, with a serious expression. The open nostrils and long nasal bone seem to indicate his keen scent. The ears are fairly long and broad, lying without folds close to the head. His chest is broad and deep, with ribs well arched. The back is rather short, and the legs are long, giving him a racy appearance. The stern is always docked to about half its length. Typical examples

Poodle-Pointer, which is especially good at the work of retrieving. He is a large-sized, wiry-coated dog, with an average height of 24 inches at the shoulder. The head is of good length, with a long and broad muzzle, not snipy, like that of the Poodle, and with a prominent nasal bone. The moustache and eyebrows are very marked, and the ears are long, lying close to the head, and covered with hair as a protection from thorns and bent grass. The eyes are large and clear, yellow or yellow-brown in colour. The neck is of good length and muscular, the chest full and deep, the ribs well arched, the back short and straight, the loins muscular; other characteristics are his powerful hindquarters, his slender and

slightly drawn up belly, and his admirably straight legs. The stern is naturally like that of the Pointer, but is generally docked. In colour the Poodle-Pointer is grizzle-brown, brown and patched. Black, white, and pale colours are objected to.

The old **Weimar Pointer** is a smaller and less muscular dog than the more common national type of Germany, with a narrower head and a softer coat. The colour is silver-

strong, straight legs. They often have dew-claws. In colour the Bracco is white and orange, white and liver, iron grey, or roan. Italian fanciers regard this as the parent of all Pointers; but the Spaniards have more justification for the belief, their Perro de Mostra being unquestionably the forbear of the breed, at least in its more distinguished types.

The **Spanish Pointer** still exists as a useful working dog with the gun. It is heavy and loosely made, larger than the English variety, and much less elegant. Latterly the English Pointer has been introduced into Spanish kennels, and the native dog has in consequence been suffered to fall into neglect. The Spanish Pointer is often double nosed.

The same can only be said with reservation of the **French Braques**, which for many generations have been kept in excellent training for work under the gun. They are of many types, and are known by various names, although most of them are alike in their general characteristics. A distinct variety

ITALIAN BRACCO.

grizzle or mouse grey, without markings. The average height is 23 inches. Another variety is the **Pointer of Würtemberg**, a heavy, thick-set dog which approaches the hound in character. His ears are noticeably large. In colour he is brown, brindle about the back and head, with light tan-and-white markings, the white being plentifully ticked with brown, which reminds one of a speckled trout. The height at the shoulder may be 27 inches, and the weight from 60 to 75 lb. In addition to their work as game finders the gun-dogs of Germany have to be equal to the task of polishing off a wounded fox as well as retrieving hares or birds.

Hound-like also is the **Bracco**, or Italian Pointer, of which there are two classes, those above and those below 24 inches in height. They have an oval head, with a long, straight muzzle, pendulous lips, folded ears set on a line with the eye, large and deep chest, short, broad loins and

is the **Braque St. Germain**, a fine, up-standing lemon and white dog, somewhat more leggy than we desire on this side of the Channel, but elegant in shape and showing admirable quality and capacity for speed. His tail is allowed to remain its natural length; but not so the **Braque de Bourbonnais**, whose caudal appendage is never permitted to be more than three inches in length. This latter is a short, compact and cobby dog, white in colour, with light chestnut flecks, and no large markings. His lips are pendulous and heavy, his ears rather fine and not large. His back is rounded towards the hindquarters, which are short and muscular. His height is about 23 inches.

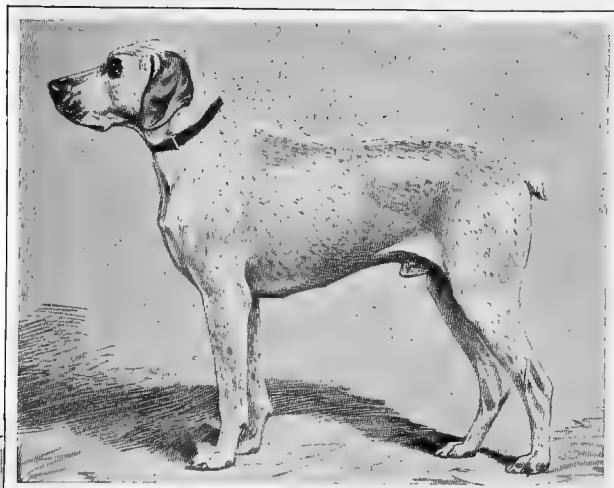
The **Old Braque** is usually white, with large patches of chestnut. He is a heavy, thick-set animal, with short neck, broad, square muzzle, loosely hanging lips, and long thin ears. He has further a conspicuous



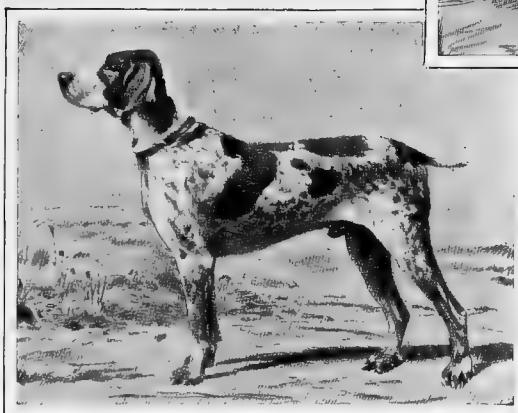
fetlock, straight shoulder, short loin, and short feet, with thick, well-divided claws. He is valued as a worker, but hardly so highly as the **Braque Charles X.**, who, although a coarse, inelegant dog to look upon, is remarkable for his keen scent and his steadiness on point. The Charles X. is a smooth-coated, liver-and-white dog, and he is allowed to retain half his tail. His unusually long ears do not add to his beauty; but beauty is not greatly studied by French sportsmen, who look only for utility in their gun-dogs. A much more comely animal is the **Braque d'Auvergne**, of which there are two varieties,

English Pointer than any of its *confrères*, the only difference being that he has not so much lip, a sharper muzzle, and larger ears.

All these Braques are alike in their work. They are slow in their movements, they



BRAQUE DE BOURBONNAIS.

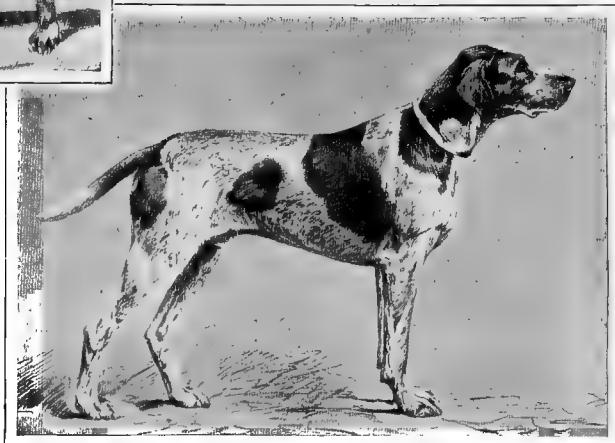


BRAQUE CHARLES X.

the Braque blue and the Grand Braque. The former is a dog of perfect unity of proportion, with beautiful outlines, handsomely marked. The body colour is white, with black patches and blue flecks. The head is always black with a white blaze up the face. But for his attenuated stern he would be one of the most attractive-looking sporting dogs in France.

Then there is the elegant **Braque de l'Ariège**, an almost purely white dog, but for a few orange spots; and the **Braque Dupuy**, which more resembles our

range over a limited area of ground, and their scent is by no means so acute as that of the more nicely trained English Pointer. In character



BRAQUE BLUE D'AUVERGNE BRUNO.

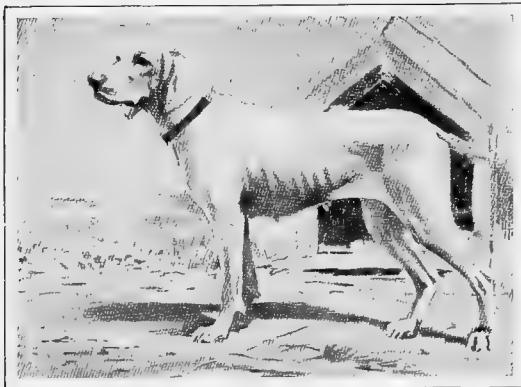
PROPERTY OF M. J. BOURGADE, NANCY.

they are very docile, and perhaps they are on the whole more active in brain than they look when working with their nose in the air. They are all

taught to retrieve as well as to stand their game.

SPANIELS.

Some of the French gun-dogs immediately



BRAQUE LÉGER DE L'ARIÈGE.

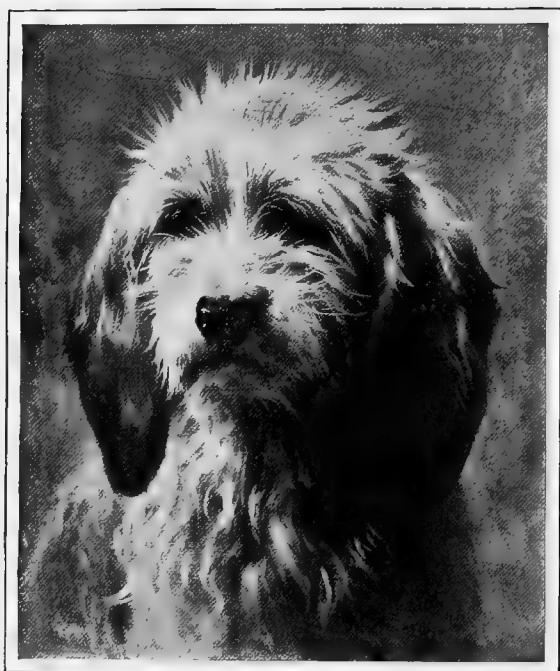
arrest the Briton's attention by their unfamiliar peculiarities of shape and colour.

The **Pont-Audemer Spaniel**, for instance, which is, properly speaking, a Setter, is a most original-looking animal, differing entirely from any sporting dog we have in England. The head in particular is quite distinct. It is extremely long and tapers to a pointed muzzle. The hair is short to the forehead, but the skull is surmounted by a prominent top-knot of long hair which falls in a point towards the eyes, and almost overlaps the pendant ears,



M. A. DUQUESNE'S PONT-AUDEMER SPANIEL
MUSOTTE.

themselves covered with a long crisp coat. This crest gives the dog something of a resemblance to the old English Water Spaniel. The body coat is curly and rather thick, in colour by preference brown and grizzle, then brown and white, or self-coloured brown. Black or black and white are un-



YOUNG GRIFFON DE BRESCHE.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ROSA BONHEUR IN THE WALLACE COLLECTION.

common. It is an excellent water dog, and is invaluable in the shooting of wild duck and other waterfowl in the marshes.

The French Spaniel proper is a fine-sized animal, one of the best and keenest working dogs left in France. Like the old Braque, he has a long history. He is probably a descendant of the now extinct but once famous **Griffon de Bresse**, of which Rosa Bonheur painted one of the last examples. Three types or strains are now prominent, each associated with the name of its original breeder. They are the *Griffon d'arrêt Picard*, of which Mr. A. Guerlain, of Crotoy, had the first famous kennel; the *Griffon Korthals*, originally a German rather than

French dog, of which Herr E. K. Korthals, of Biebesheim, was the earliest systematic breeder ; and the *Griffon Boulet*, brought



GRAFFON KORTHALS CH. RIP DU MAKIS.
BRED BY M. A. HUCHEDÉ.

to perfection by M. E. Boulet, of Elbeuf. Superficially they are all three of similar Otterhound type of compact, straight-legged, wire-haired dog ; but the **Griffon Guerlain** strain is perhaps the most elegant in shape and appearance, owing to its shorter and less rugged coat and lighter build. This breed is usually white in colour, with orange or yellow markings, rather short drop ears, and a docked tail, and with a height of about 22 inches. The nose is always brown, and the light eyes are not



GRAFFON KORTHALS CH. PRINCESS NADINE.
BRED AND OWNED BY M. A. HUCHEDÉ.

hidden by the prominent eyebrows so frequent in the French Spaniels. By far the most attractive of all the foreign Setter-Spaniels, however, is the **Korthals Griffon**, a dog symmetrical in contour, with a noble head not unlike that of our Airedale Terrier in its length and squareness of muzzle, and determined expression of eye. The coat is wiry, crisp, and harsh, never curly, with a dense undercoat. The colour is steel grey



BRACE OF GRAFFONS KORTHALS.
BRED BY M. A. HUCHEDÉ.

with dark brown patches, often mingled with grey hairs ; or white-grey with lighter brown or yellow patches. The height may be 23 inches, and the weight 56 lb. Mr. Korthals had the finest team of these Griffons that has ever been seen. Occasionally he exhibited specimens in England, and classes were given for the breed by the Kennel Club at the show held at Barn Elms in the Jubilee year. On one occasion, at the Agricultural Hall, Mr. Korthals gained with one of his Griffons the special prize offered for the best sporting dog in the show owned by a foreigner. At the present time Mr. A. Huchedé, of Montjean, Mayenne, is perhaps the most prominent owner of the breed in France. His Porthos and Néro were famous a few years ago, and his Rip du Makis excels alike as a show dog and as a successful worker in field trials.

Princess Nadine is an equally good representative of the opposite sex.

The **Griffon Boulet** has many of the same characteristics as the Korthals Griffon, the chief difference being that his coat is much longer and not so hard in texture. He is at present the favourite purely native Spaniel in France, and there were several admirable specimens shown at the Tuileries Gardens in May, 1907. A decidedly rugged, coarse-

The weight averages 56 lb. Undoubtedly the most famous Griffon Boulet of recent times is Ch. Mikado de Marco, the property of M. Dumontier, of Neubourg, Eure. This most typical dog is of aristocratic descent, as he has no fewer than twenty-nine champions in his pedigree, all of them, like himself, bred by M. Emanuel Boulet.

The **Barbet** is yet another ancient breed of French Spaniel, the dog *par excellence* for waterfowl. Beyond all others he is at home on the marshes, and even in the most severe weather he will swim amid the broken ice after a winged mallard or a wounded heron. For the wildfowler he is a most valuable companion, and probably no other Spaniel can bear the same hardships with equal indifference. A perfect swimmer, he retrieves dead or crippled game to perfection, and in intelligence he is hardly inferior to the Poodle. With his compact build,

his round, short head, and long woolly and much corded coat, the Barbet appears to be identical with the old English water dog depicted in Reinagle's drawing on p. 274 of this book.

Somewhat allied to the Barbet in general appearance and the nature of his work is the important gun-dog known in Italy as the **Spinone**. In colour he is grey and roan, and although he has often been mistaken for the Bracco, he may be recognised by his less oval head as well as by his shorter and less supple ear. The coat is wire-haired, excepting the legs, where the hair is quite short. He is also smoother and shorter in the head and muzzle. The eyebrows are long and straight, and the lip has bristling moustaches. As in the case of the Bracco, dewclaws on the hind legs are a sign of purity of race. The Spinone is



GRAFFON BOULET CH. MIKADO DE MARCO.

BRED BY M. E. BOULET, ELBEUF.

looking dog, he is evidently meant for work rather than for ornament, yet his expression is friendly and intelligent, in spite of his wild and ungroomed aspect, with his broad, round head, square muzzle, heavy moustaches, and strong, overhanging eyebrows. The iris of his eye seems always to be yellow and the nose always brown. The ears are set on low and hang slightly folded, well covered with wavy hair. The shoulders project somewhat instead of sloping. The loins are slightly arched and end in a straight stern nicely carried, and not too shortly docked. The coat is fairly long and semi-silky, without being glossy, flat rather than wavy, and never curly. Its colour is that of a dead chestnut leaf or a dark coffee brown, with or without white; never black or yellow. For dogs, the height is given at 21 to 22½ inches, for bitches a little less.

considered an ancient dog, and it is certain that some of the breed were taken into France as far back as the reign of Henry IV.

In Italy there is an interesting strain of



THE BARBET PATAVEAU.

PROPERTY OF M. P. DEVILLE, PARIS.

white Spinone, in form not unlike a large Irish terrier, of which no record is traceable earlier than 1870. These are found mostly in the neighbourhood of Alba, in Piedmont, and are believed to be the result of a cross



SPINONE D'ALBA.

from the Russian Griffons, introduced by an officer named Ruggieri at the time of the wars of the First Empire. The true Italian Spinone is the roan breed. The white variety

is known as the Spinone Ruggieri, or Spinone d'Alba. It is difficult to procure, but this is not perhaps a matter for regret, for in Italy, as everywhere else on the Continent, the indigenous shooting dogs are fast making room for English Pointers, Setters, and Spaniels.

Of the increasing popularity of the English Spaniel, and more especially the Cocker and the Springer, proof is abundantly shown in the catalogues of all Continental shows.

TERRIERS.

English doglovers are apt to forget that there are other terriers than those of Great Britain; they often ignore the fact that even the name "terrier" itself is a French word originally applied to small dogs used in the work of following their quarry into earths.

In France at the present time there is no distinctively national terrier, but our neighbours across the Channel have recognised the good qualities of the British breeds, both for sport and as companions, and in all their important shows classes are opened for most of the varieties familiar to us. The French-bred Fox-terriers, both wire-haired and smooth, are usually of excellent type, and the Airedale, the Irish, and the Bull-terrier are fairly popular, while as ladies' pets the silky-coated Yorkshire has become fashionable in Paris. German and Dutch terriers are also frequently to be seen in France.

The Germans and the Dutch have admirable terriers of their own, notable



DOBERMANN PINSCHER

GRAF BRUNO.

among them being the *Dobermann Pinscher*, the smaller black or pepper-and-salt Pinscher, and the Dutch *Smoushond*, or "Little Jew's dog."

The **Dobermann Pinscher**, one of the most important and distinctive of German terriers,



TYPICAL DOBERMANN PINSCHER PRINZ WEDDO.

is a large and handsome black-and-tan dog, of about the same weight as our Airedale. He is well built and muscular, and his appearance signifies speed, strength, and endurance. He is lively and game, and a good vermin killer, courageous, good-tempered, and devoted. His coat is less silky than that of the Manchester Terrier, but the distribution of his black-and-tan markings is the same. There is often a white patch on the chest. The tail is docked to a length not greater than six inches, and bobtails are much appreciated. The ears are rigorously cropped, but neither too closely nor too pointedly for smartness. The muzzle is long and moderately fine, with well-muscled cheeks. The eyes are preferably dark brown, and have a friendly and intelligent expression. Altogether he is a most attractive dog; alert, sagacious, and in shape admirably proportioned. He stands from 21 to 24 inches, at the shoulder, and scales about 45 lb. The breed is perhaps a manufactured one, and the resemblance to the Manchester Terrier suggests an English origin, although

probably there was a cross with the Rottweiler dog or the French *chien de Beauce*. Its name is derived from that of the late Herr Dobermann, of Apolda in Thuringia, who was energetic in bringing the breed into notice about the year 1860. Herr Daniel Elmer, of Lyons, the first president of the Dobermann Pinscher Club, is one of the most prominent breeders in Europe, and he has excellent specimens in Tell von Frauenlob, Luxi du Buclan, Lucca von Frauenlob, and Grafin Hilda. Other eminent breeders are Herren Carl Wittmann, C. Küppers, O. Göller, and K. Hoff.

A terrier yet more popular in Germany is the smaller **Wire-haired Pinscher** (*Deutscher Rauhaariger Pinscher*), familiarly known as "the Rattler," whose size is about the same as that of our Irish Terrier, or a taller Scottie. He is a strong, active, cobbily built dog, who seems to have a particular fondness for horses and the life of the stables, where rats may be caught; a useful companionable little fellow, full of terrier character and



HERR O. GÖLLER'S DOBERMANN PINSCHER BITCH LANDGRAF SIGHART.

determination. He is notable for his full muzzle and well-developed jaws, and the alertness of his dark eyes, which is enhanced

by his prominent eyebrows of rough hair. His ears are set high on the head, and are always cropped with rounded tips. The tail is docked very short, sometimes to a mere knob. The coat is hard, rough, and



GRIZZLE WIRE-HAIRED PINSCHER
LYRA.

wiry, standing out from the body. On the head it is shorter, and there is a decided short beard and whisker. The colour may be pepper and salt, iron grey, silver grey or dull charcoal black, sometimes with an admixture of tan or rusty markings on the head and legs. A bright red colour is incorrect. His height is from 12 inches to 18 inches, and his weight from 18 to 28 lb. Herr Max Hartenstein, of Berlin, is perhaps the best known among the many prominent owners and breeders of the Rattler. His Gick and Hanelle are good examples of the grey variety, but his best at the present moment are the blacks; Sambo-Plavia, Kunz-Plavia, Eva-Plavia, and Dohle-Plavia, being eminent prize winners at the Continental shows. Another well-known owner is Mrs. Prosper Sassen, of Antwerp, whose Ch. Russ II. Pfeff holds an unbeaten record on the Continent.

There is a smooth-coated variety of the German *Pinscher*, and mention may also be made of the **Affenpinscher**, or Monkey

Terrier, a small, wire-haired lady's dog, somewhat resembling the Brussels Griffon. These Monkey Terriers are becoming somewhat fashionable outside of Germany, and occasionally they have been imported into England.

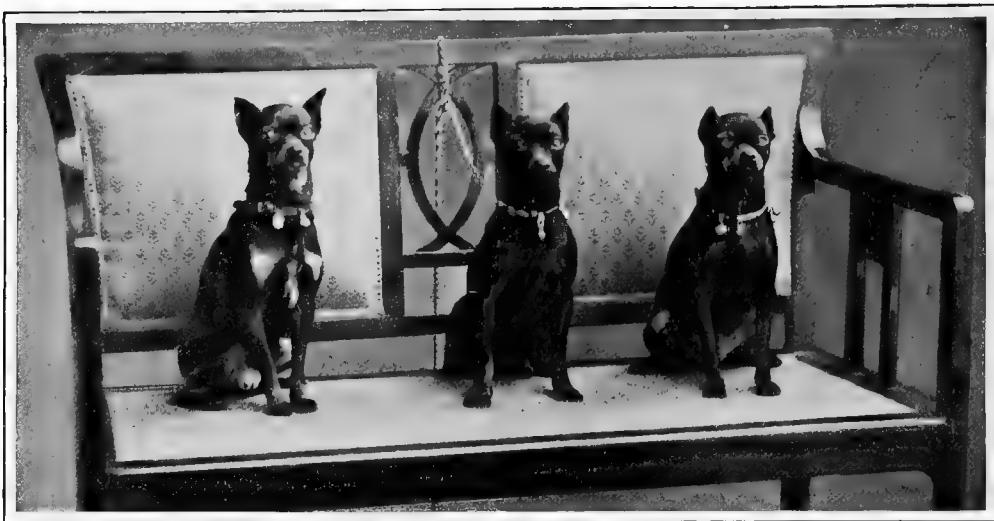
The Dutchwire-haired terrier (**Hollandsche Smoushond**) differs very little from the old-fashioned British rough-coated terrier type. It is also a stable-yard dog; a man's rather than a lady's pet. In height he averages 15 inches at the shoulder, and in weight 22 lb. The coat is hard, wiry, and rough, never curly, wavy, or woolly, and the colour is red, yellow-brown, dirty yellow, and their different shades. The moustaches, beard, and eyelashes are often black. The ears are cropped to rounded points, and the gaily carried tail is docked to a third of its natural length. Some of the most typical are kept by Mr. J. Westerwondt, of Baarn. We seldom see them on this side of the North Sea. There are many other kinds of terriers in Holland, but most of them seem to be related either to the German Pinscher or the English breeds.

The **Boxer** is another dog widely distributed throughout Germany and Holland.



BLACK PINSCHERS KUNZ-PLAVIA
AND HIS DAM LIES PLAVIA.
BRED BY HERR MAX HARTENSTEIN, BERLIN.

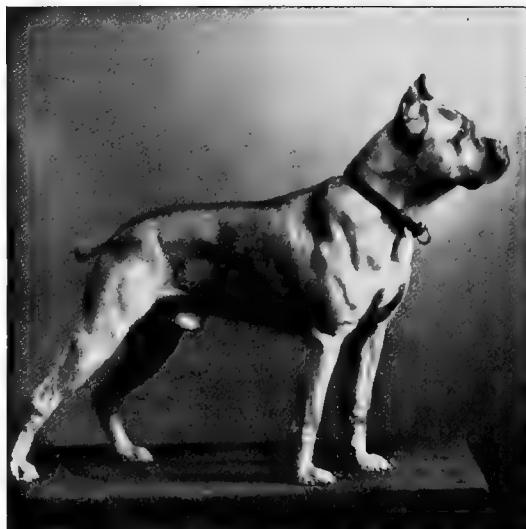
Next to the Dachshund, indeed, he is the most popular dog in Germany, and his popularity is rapidly increasing. He is a "terrier" of Bulldog character, with a clean-cut head, wrinkled between the high-set, cropped ears, with a muzzle broad and



SMOOTH-COATED PINSCHERS.

blunt, the stop well defined, the cheeks well cushioned, and the jaws often undershot. The back is short and level, the shoulders sloping, long, and muscular, the chest deep, but not very broad, the ribs well rounded, and the belly slightly drawn up. The legs are straight. The tail is high and always docked ; the coat short, hard, and glossy, in colour yellow or brindle, with or without a black mask. White patches are allowed. The height for dogs is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for bitches 20 inches. Years ago the Boxer was much more Bulldog like than he is now. At present too much of the Bulldog character is not desired. A typical specimen of the breed is shown in the portrait of Ch. Murillo, kindly supplied by Herr Ernst Prösler, of Frankfurt, to whom, and Mr. Theo Becker, the Editor is indebted for the photographs of German Pinschers reproduced in this chapter.

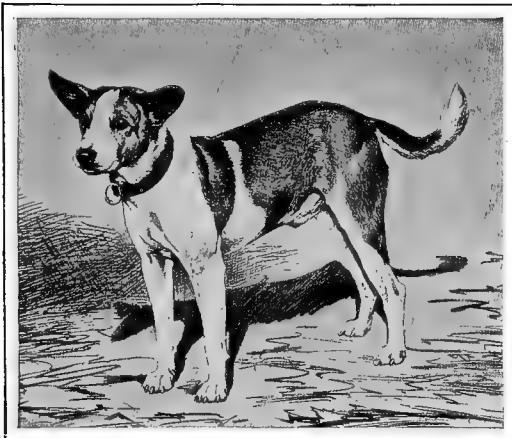
Terriers of more or less fixed type are to be found in all European countries. They are even to be met with in mid-Africa, and they are common enough in the Belgian Congo. The **Congo Terrier** is one of the most definite of native African breeds. It is a symmetrical, lightly built dog, whose height is of from 12 to 24 inches, with a rather long head and large upstanding ears, and intelligent dark eyes. The teeth are well developed but mostly overshot. The legs are straight and the feet small. The tail is usually curled over the back, and is somewhat bushy. The coat is short, although there is a ridge of longer hair along the spine. The colour is red or mouse-grey, with large white patches. Sir Harry Johnston noticed that these dogs were much used for terrier work by the natives in the territory north of the Zambezi. In a degenerate state they become pariah



TYPICAL GERMAN BOXER MURILLO.

dogs, and as such may often be seen prowling about the Congo villages.

A couple of Congo Terriers were exhibited at Cruft's some ten years ago as



CONGO TERRIER BOSC.

ACCLIMATISED IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, PARIS.

Lagos Bush dogs. They were red and white, with white on the neck, rather Dingo-headed, and decidedly breedy-looking. They were purchased by Mr. W. R. Temple, but died of distemper soon after. Their voices were very curious, as they could not properly bark, a characteristic observed by Sir Harry Johnston in connection with all the Central African dogs.

An interesting native of the tableland of Central Asia is the **Lhasa Terrier**, of which very few have as yet been bred in Europe. In appearance this terrier, with his ample and shaggy coat, reminds one of an ill-kept Maltese dog, or perhaps even more of the dog of Havana. In the best specimens the coat is long and straight,

and very profuse, with a considerable amount of hair over the eyes and about the long, pendant ears. The colours are white and black, light grey, iron grey, brown or buff and white. In size they vary, but the smaller are considered the more valuable. The Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison's India, imported from Thibet, was perhaps the best of the breed hitherto seen in England. This typical bitch has left many descendants who are well known on the show bench. Most of the Asiatic breeds of dogs have the reputation of being taciturn, and probably



THE HON. MRS. McLAREN MORRISON'S
LHASA TERRIER INDIA IN WINTER COAT.

the character is true of them in their native land, but the English bred Lhasa Terrier is an alert and confiding little companion, extraordinarily wise and devoted.

CHAPTER LIX.

LARGER NON-SPORTING AND UTILITY BREEDS.

“Evidently a traveller in many countries, and a close observer of men and things,” said Mr. Pickwick.

“I should like to have seen that poem,” said Mr. Snodgrass.

“I should like to have seen that dog,” said Mr. Winkle.”

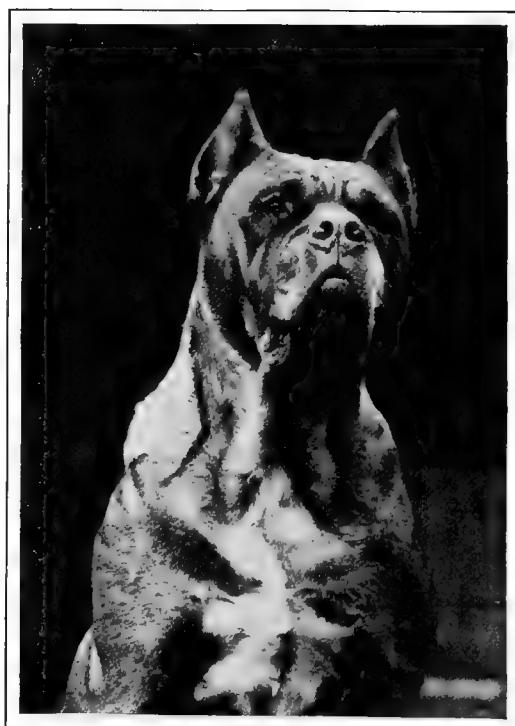
PICKWICK PAPERS.

The Dogue de Bordeaux.—As early as the fourteenth century Gaston Phœbus, Comte de Foix, described the great French Molossus, or Alant, doubtless the ancestor of the modern Dogue de Bordeaux, and in the distinction he drew between the Alant Gentil and the Alant de Boucherie may be recognised the difference we draw to-day between the huge fighting dog of the South of France and the smaller kind with shorter muzzle known as the Bouledogue du Midi, which is practically the same as the Spanish Bulldog. Even then, stress was laid upon the points we now ask for in the French Dogue—the wrinkles, the light, small eye, the liver-coloured nose, the absence of dark shadings on the face, and the red mask which is so much preferred to the black, with its frequent accompaniment of fawn body colour, indicating Mastiff blood.

Formerly bred for encounters in the arena, the immense dogs of Bordeaux are still occasionally pitted against each other, or against the bull, the bear, or the ass. They

are tremendous brutes, and usually as savage as they are strong. Some of the more docile kind may at times be met with in Paris, where they are bred by wineshop keepers, who, for obvious reasons, do not encourage them to ferocity; but in the Midi, where they are kept for contest, they are schooled to savagery, and, 'tis said, are even given hot blood to drink that they may become fierce.

The Bordeaux dogue has not often been seen on this side of the Channel, but in 1895 efforts were made by two or three well-known Bulldog men to establish the breed in England. In that year Mr. John Proctor, of Antwerp, who had judged them at the Bordeaux show, published in the *Stockkeeper* an account of his experiences with the fighting dogs of the South of France, and Mr. Sam Woodiwiss and Mr. H. C. Brooke started almost simultaneously for France in quest of specimens. Mr. Woodiwiss purchased the dog who had won first prize at Bordeaux, a warrior renowned



MR. H. C. BROOKE'S DOGUE DE BORDEAUX
BITCH DRAGONNE.

in the arena, whose forequarters were one mass of scars received from dogs he had fought with or from bears he had baited. The same gentleman also brought home with him, from Paris, a bitch named Cora. Mr. Brooke purchased a red bitch named Dragonne, afterwards known as Amazone de Bordeaux, and the black masked red dog Tristran.

In the same year a separate class for Dogues de Bordeaux was provided at the Chow Chow show held at the Aquarium, when Mr. G. R. Krehl judged. Mr. H. C. Brooke, who has kindly supplied the information I am using, became enthusiastic over the breed and soon owned many examples, including Sans-Peur, Diane, Bart, and a fawn red-masked dog with a wonderful head covered with great ropes of wrinkle, who was transferred to Mr. Haslam, and was exhibited successfully under the name of Brutus. These dogs

were all of the same type as the magnificent pair Sultane and Buffalo, shown some years previously at the Tuileries, and acknowledged by judges of all nationalities to be perfect.

Wishing to possess a dog of the real fighting strain, Mr. Brooke imported from Bordeaux a young fawn dog of gladiatorial lineage. This dog, Matador du Midi, had among its ancestors the celebrated Caporal, for seven years champion of the Pyrenees, who weighed 108 pounds, and stood nearly 25 inches at the shoulder, and had a skull circumference of 26 inches; Megere, a bitch who had been pitted against wolf, bear and hyæna; and Hercules, who was finally killed by a jaguar in a terrific battle in San

Francisco. Matador du Midi had already had what in the old bear-baiting days was called a "jump" at a bear, and Mr. Brooke tried him when eighteen months old at a large Russian bear which stood six feet high on his hind legs. "The dog showed great science in keeping his body as much sideways as possible, to avoid the bear's hug, and threw the bear fairly and squarely on the grass three times."



THE TYPICAL DOGUES DE BORDEAUX SANS-PEUR AND LA GOULUE.
FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF MR. H. C. BROOKE.

Photograph by A. R. Dresser.

With these materials considerable progress was made in bringing the Dogue de Bordeaux to the knowledge of English fanciers. A club was formed, and Mr. Brooke in conjunction with M. Mégnin, of *L'Elèveur*, Dr. Wiart, and other authorities in France, drew up a description of the breed which is still the accepted standard. Classes were being provided at many shows, and all was looking rosy when the anti-cropping regulation of the Kennel Club put a sudden period to all enthusiasm. A Dogue de Bordeaux with his natural ears is not to be admired, and all efforts to popularise the breed in England abruptly ceased.

Some of the more notable specimens

including Turc and Cora, were dead ; Amazone died from blood-poisoning due to the sting of a wasp, and the few that remained in the hands of Mr. Woodiwiss and Mr. Brooke were sold to a Canadian gentleman. So ended the history of the Dogue de Bordeaux in England.

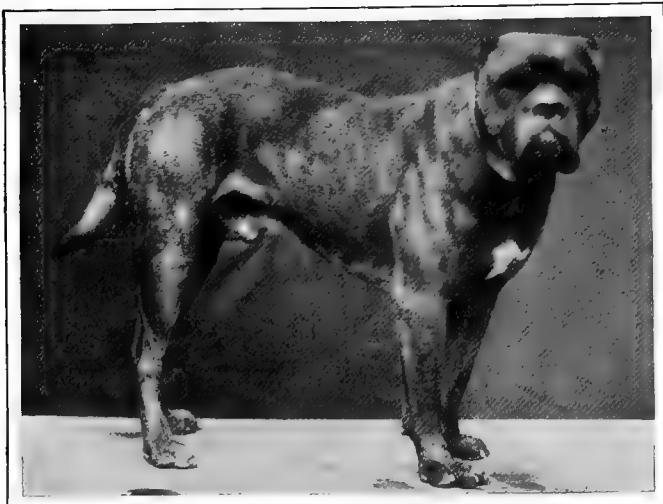
In general appearance the Dogue de

The estimate of excellence in these dogs seems to have undergone a change in France. At a recent show in the Tuileries Gardens ten specimens were exhibited. None of these was cropped-eared ; only three had the red mask, the light eyes, and the liver-coloured nose. The other seven with their drop ears and black muzzles resembled the English Mastiff, and it was to two of the presumably untypical seven that the first and second prizes were awarded.

The Spanish Bulldog. —

Associated with, and sometimes mistaken for, the Dogue de Bordeaux is the Spanish Bulldog, which is an almost equally massive animal, bred and trained for fighting. Some writers doubt the existence of a genuine Spanish Bulldog ; but notwithstanding their incredulity such a breed exists. Mr. F. Adcock imported several specimens from Spain in the 'eighties. One of these, which he bought in Madrid, weighed 105 lb., and another, named Alphonso, over 90 lb.

He was a rich fawn in colour, with slight white markings, his tail short and crooked ; very massive and muscular, but exceedingly active, and reputed to be a grand dog in the arena. One named Toro was used with the purpose of improving the stamina of the British strain, but the experiment was not necessary, since it has always been the object of British Bulldog breeders to eliminate the Mastiff type. A very good Spanish Bulldog was exhibited at the Aquarium in 1896, and mistakenly entered as a Dogue de Bordeaux. He was red in colour with a black mask, and had a good Bulldog head. It seems a pity he was not shown again in his proper place, as he was a fine specimen of his kind. The one whose portrait is here given was the property of M. Rieu, of Bordeaux. This dog, of the real fighting strain, was brindle, with his ears close-cropped. He is shown in fighting form, and consequently somewhat light. His weight



A TYPICAL SPANISH BULLDOG,
THE PROPERTY OF M. RIEU OF BORDEAUX.

Bordeaux is impressively massive, and the size of the much-wrinkled head in proportion to the body is greater than in any other breed. The muzzle is broad, deep and powerful. The lower jaw projects slightly, but the turn-up is almost concealed by the pendulous flews. The teeth are enormous. The nostrils, too, are particularly large. The eyes are small and deep set, light in colour, rather wicked in expression, and penetrating. A deep furrow extends from between the eyes up the forehead, adding to the general impression of ferocity. The thick neck, muscular shoulders, wide deep chest, and powerful limbs, all contribute to give him the semblance of a fighting gladiator. The coat is smooth, and in colour preferably a reddish fawn, with a red mask and a reddish brown nose. The height may be from $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the shoulder, and the weight about 120 lb. for dogs, and 100 lb. for bitches.

when this portrait was taken was 72 lb., which was 18 lb. less than his usual weight. His height at the shoulder was 21 inches, the circumference of his skull 23 inches; corner of eye to tip of nose, 2 inches. His nose was well laid back. There was a crook in the middle of his tail.

The **Spanish Alano** may be the same as the Spanish Bulldog, though it is lighter in build and has less of the old brack about it. Formerly it was used in the national bullfights of Spain. Alanos, of pure breed, are still to be found in Andalusia and Estramadura, and they are there used both as watch dogs and for shooting over. There is a type of the same dog in the Azores, known as the **Matin de Terceira**, or the Perro do Presa. The ears are always cut round. The coat is short and smooth, and is of various shades of yellow, sometimes with white or darker patches. Its height is about 23 inches, and weight 150 lb. The specimen represented in the photograph was the property of Señor L. Rosas, of Cartaxo.

The fact that the Alano of Andalusia is still used as a hunting dog brings one to the suggestion that many of the massive dogs of Flanders are of approximate type, and that these also were at one time used in the chase. It is noticeable that many of the hounds depicted in the old Flemish tapestries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries hunting the stag and the boar are undoubtedly Alanos or Mâtins, and there is a magnificent picture, by Rubens, showing five such dogs engaged furiously in an attack upon a stag.

Many of the dogs used for heavy draught work in Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent, would almost justify the belief that they are the descendants of such animals as Rubens so vigorously portrayed.

The Thibet Mastiff.—With his majestic form and noble head, his deep fur of velvet black, and rich, mahogany tan markings, the Thibet Mastiff is one of the handsomest, as he is one of the rarest, of the canine race. He is also assuredly one of the most ancient, for his type has been preserved unchanged, since a period dating long anterior to the beginning of the Christian era. There can be no doubt that the great dogs depicted in the sculptures from the palace of Nimrod (B.C. 640) are of this and no other breed. In these carven representations of the gigantic dogs accompanying the sport-loving Assyrian kings or pursuing the desert lion or the wild horse, we have the wrinkled head with pendant ears, the massive neck, the sturdy fore-



MATIN DE TERCEIRA CAO.
PROPERTY OF SEÑOR L. ROSAS, CARTAXO.

legs, and occasionally also the heavy tail curled over the level back—all characteristics of the Asiatic Mastiff. Cynologists ransacking the ages for evidence concerning the early breeds, have discovered a yet more ancient testimony to the antiquity of the dog of Thibet, contained in Chinese writing

in a record of the year 1121 B.C., in which it is stated that the people of Liu, a country situated west of China, sent to the Emperor Wou-wang, a great dog of the Thibetan kind. The fact is also recorded in the Chou King (Chapter Liu Ngao), in which the animal is referred to as being four feet high, and trained to attack men of a strange race. Aristotle, who knew the breed as the *Canis indicus*, considered that it might be a cross between a dog and a tiger, and of what other dog was it that Gratius Faliscus

with black feathers, red on the chest. Let us substitute shaggy hair for feathers and we have the black and tan Thibet dogs, whose inhospitable reception of travellers invading the mountain fastnesses might well deter the stranger from inquiring too closely into the exact nature of their body covering.

It is a credible theory that the Asiatic Mastiff, imported into Europe in the days of early intercommunication between East and West, became the ancestor of the old Molossian dog, and, consequently, a forebear of our own Bandog. This is the theory of Mr. M. B. Wynn, the erudite historian of the English Mastiff, and one sees no reason to dissent from it.

The first Thibet dog known to have been brought to England was presented by George IV. to the newly instituted Zoological Gardens. Two very good examples of the breed were brought home from India by H.M. The King, in 1876, and one of the pair, Siring, was repeatedly pictured in canine literature in illustration of the true type of the breed, until a similar representative appeared in Mr. H. C. Brooke's D'Samu. This last-named specimen was 24 inches in height, and about 100 pounds in weight. He had a magnificent ruff and mane of outstanding hair, and in type he remains second only to Sir William Ingram's Bhotean. He had been in England eight years when he died at the ripe age of fourteen. He was a good watch, but somewhat morose, wishing only to be left alone both by other dogs and by humans. Mr. Brooke informs me of the interesting circumstance that regularly in the month of October D'Samu took on a strange restlessness of disposition which lasted for about a fortnight. He would refuse food and would wander all night about his compound moaning plaintively, and on several such occasions he broke down his fence and escaped. At other times a fence of thread would restrain him. The only reasonable inference to be drawn from this recurrent restlessness is that the dog's nomadic instincts were asserting themselves. His ancestral kith and kin are said to have been for generations migratory



THIBET MASTIFF (WITH SHORN COAT).
IMPORTED FROM INDIA BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES IN 1906.
Photograph by W. P. Dando, F.Z.S.

wrote in his "Carmen Venaticum," *Sunt qui seras alunt, genus intractabilis irae?* This "untamable wrath" remains a characteristic of the Thibet Mastiff to this day.

Great size and a savage disposition have always been attributed to this dog. Marco Polo, who made an expedition into Central Asia and Mongolia, compared it in size with the ass, and one can imagine that Ktesias had these dogs in mind when, writing of his sojourn in the East, he described the Griffins that defended the high mountains north of Persia, as a kind of four-footed bird of the size of a wolf, with paws like those of the lion, the body covered

dogs, going up range in the Himalayas in May to avoid the summer heat and the wet of the monsoon, and returning in October and November to escape the snow.

About twelve years ago Mr. Jamrach imported a dozen of these dogs, somewhat undersized, and, with one or two exceptions, not typical. Some of these went to

from the heat. He only survived his arrival at the Zoological Gardens by a few weeks. Probably it was an error to place him in a cage with a south aspect exposed to the exceptional sunshine of the summer of 1906. His shorn condition in the photograph is particularly interesting, since it shows indubitably how closely the dog approaches to the true Mastiff type.



SIR WILLIAM INGRAM'S THIBET MASTIFF BHOTAN.
IMPORTED BY MAJOR W. DOUGALL.

Berlin, where their descendants still survive. Some years earlier than Mr. Jamrach's importations Count Bela Sczecsenyi brought three specimens from India to his Hungarian estate. A pair of the Count's Thibetans proved fairly tractable, but one, after destroying all the pigs and other small stock he could catch, finished his career by killing an old woman who had the temerity to protect her property with a broomstick. Prince Henri d'Orleans, returning from his journey towards Thibet, secured some of these dogs, but they died before reaching Europe.

In 1906 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales brought home the one represented in Mr. Dando's photograph (p. 512). The smooth appearance of the animal is accounted for by the fact that when in the Red Sea those in charge of him thought it expedient to clip his coat quite short, as he was showing signs of exhaustion

The following information on the Thibet Mastiff is furnished by Mr. H. C. Brooke:—

"One of the main characteristics of the dog is his size, which should be as great as possible, the forequarters especially being well developed, with sturdy fore-legs. The hindquarters strike one as being comparatively weak, but this, like the possession of dew claws, is frequent with mountain dogs of other breeds. The lion-like mane, standing, when the dog is in full coat, straight out, ruffwise from the neck, enhances the impression of his imposing size. In his native land where, besides his duties as village watchman and salt carrier, he is engaged to guard flocks from wild beasts, he is often provided with an iron collar, which does considerable damage to his ruff. The coat is very dense, with a woolly undercoat, standing well out. Its colour is usually black and tan, sometimes all black, while red specimens are found. His splendid bushy tail is often carried high, even curled over the back. The character of the

head is somewhat between that of the Blood-hound and the Mastiff, with powerful jaws, as necessary in a dog required to encounter leopard or wolf, or to hold an infuriated yak. The occiput is high, and the skull and sides of the face are much wrinkled. The eyes are small, deeply set, and showing a good deal of the haw. On the borders and outskirts of Thibet, the size and type of the dog deteriorates ; the marked properties disappear, and an ordinary looking animal of sheep-dog type is reached. But the true type is unmistakably Mastiff. The black of the coat is velvety, very different from the black of the Newfoundland."

At the Kennel Club Show at the Crystal Palace in 1906, a very magnificent specimen of this breed attracted the attention of all visitors. This was Major W. Dougall's Bhotean, unquestionably the most perfect Thibet Mastiff ever seen in Great Britain. He was in remarkably good coat, and the richness of his markings—distributed as are those of the Black-and-tan Terrier, including the tan spots over the eyes—was greatly admired. Very naturally he took the first prize as the finest foreign dog in the show. A high price was put against him in the catalogue, and he was claimed by Sir William Ingram.

The photograph on p. 513, which was taken in India, was kindly supplied by Major Dougall, who imported him direct from Thibet, where he secured him during the last Lhasa expedition under General Sir Francis Younghusband. Major Dougall has also favoured me with the following account of Bhotean and his breed :—

"These wonderfully handsome dogs are now yearly becoming more difficult to obtain. The old type of Thibetan Mastiff, with his enormous cowl of hair round the neck and beautiful brush, carried curled over the back, is being replaced by a hound type of animal, with shorter coat, blunt head, and standing on longer legs. The markings of the old type and breed are, generally speaking, black and bright red tan. They have almost all got a white star or patch on the chest. Bhotean in his own country was considered a particularly fine specimen, and there was nothing like him amongst the others which I saw, which were brought to India on the return of the Thibet

Expedition in 1904. He was the long, low type, on very short legs, with great bone, and enormously powerful. His markings were as nearly perfect as possible, and although it has been stated that he did not show as much haw as some specimens, I have never seen one which showed as much as he did. His characteristics were many and various. He was essentially a one man's dog. I could do anything with him, but he had an uncontrollable aversion to all strangers (male), but never attempted to attack any child or woman. He was, in consequence, always led at exercise, and, latterly, never allowed loose. At first I thought he had become quite domesticated, and allowed him to go loose, but with disastrous results. You could not cure him of his fault of regarding strangers (men) as his personal enemies. He was an excellent guard, always awake at night and resting during the day. He had a great fondness for puppies and cats, and used invariably to have either one or other in his box (loose).

"These dogs can stand any amount of cold, but they cannot endure wet and damp. Their own country being practically rainless, this is perhaps accounted for. The Bhutans, who use these dogs, are a copper-coloured race ; they set the same value on them as the Arab does upon his horse. They are used as guards and protectors only, and are in no sense a sheep dog. When the Bhutans come down to the plains to sell their produce the dogs are left behind as guards to their women and children. Also, during the short summer, they are taken to guard the flocks and herds, which travel long distances to forage.

"These dogs have very often a great leather collar on with roughly beaten spikes in it, so that, in the event of a leopard or panther attacking them, they are protected from the fatal grip which these animals always try for on the throat. When the herds are stationary for any time, the natives hobble the dogs, by tying their forelegs together, crossed. As they have excellent noses, and are always on the *qui vive*, they soon speak at the approach of any wild animal or stranger, when they are set loose at once. The only food (flesh) they get is what they kill themselves. The bitches are very hard to get, and in my opinion unless you could breed them and train them from puppyhood in this country, they are not worth the trouble of importing, as you cannot alter the dog's nature, and although perhaps for months he shows no sign of the devil in him, it is assuredly there, and for no

reason or provocation the old hatred of strangers will assert itself, more especially if he happens to be suddenly aroused or startled.

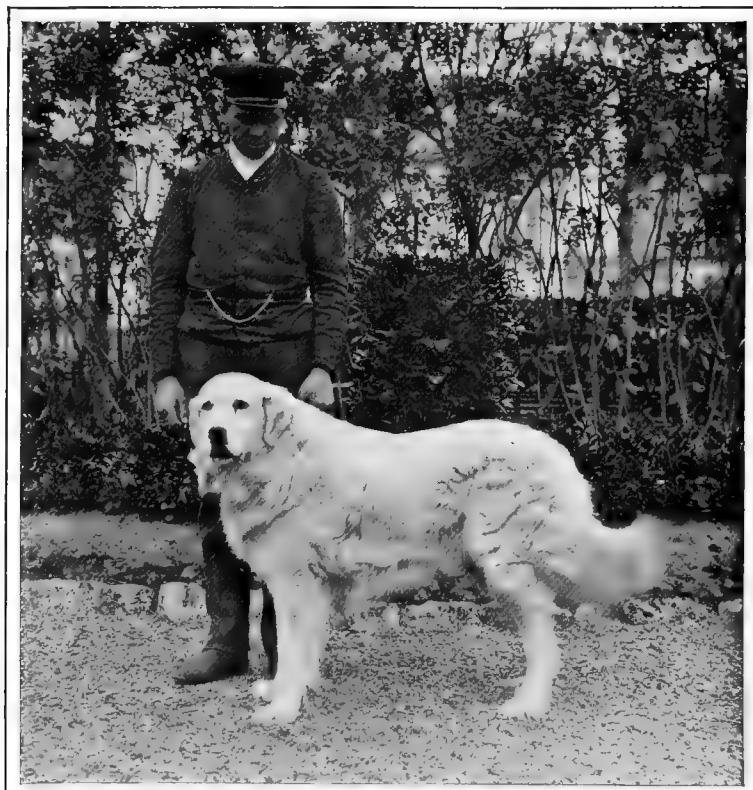
"Bhotean's journey through India was an expensive one, as he had to have a carriage to himself. He effectually cleared the platform at all stations where we stopped, and where he was given exercise. Anyone who knows what an Indian platform is like on arrival of the mail train will appreciate the good work he did amongst an excitable and volatile crowd of natives. As regards the acclimatisation of these dogs, it is a slow process. The enormous coat they come down from Thibet in gradually dies off, and a dog, arriving in England at the beginning of a year, does not grow his new coat until the following year, during the summer and autumn. He therefore takes eighteen months thoroughly to acclimatise.

"They want a great deal of exercise, and from my own experience of them in India and in this country, they will never live under the conditions to which they are compelled to adhere at the Zoological Gardens.

"They are most companionable, and devoted to their own master, but are quick to resent punishment, and brood over it for some time. A good scolding occasionally, with firm but kind treatment, will make them your devoted slaves, although nothing you can do will eradicate what is really the dog's nature, viz. to consider strangers as your and his own personal enemies. He takes no notice of dogs, unless they notice him first. Women and children he pays no attention to. Any little child would be perfectly safe with him."

The Pyrenean Dog.—In all lands where special dogs have formerly been kept and used for specific purposes, they have been

allowed to lapse into neglect when those purposes have ceased to exist. When the wolf died out of Ireland, the dog that had hunted it became scarce, and would probably have become altogether extinct, but for the energy of one man who secured its preservation. The continuance of a working breed depends very largely upon the continuance



M. DRETZEN'S PYRENEAN DOG CH. PORTHOS
BY PATOU—PASTOURE.

of the occupation for which it has been adapted, and one can easily imagine what would become of our perfect Foxhounds if disease or some other disaster were to put an end to the breeding capacities of the fox. Our famous packs would all be drafted, and Marksman and Ranger would quickly degenerate into lazy loungers at the fireside.

Fortunately for the continuance of distinctive national types, there are enthusiastic lovers of the dog who are watchful that no breed that is worth preserving shall be

suffered to die out, and if your Irish Wolfhound should threaten to become extinct, or an avalanche menace your St. Bernard, there is always some Captain Graham or some Cumming Macdona ready at hand to snatch the breed from the fate of the dodo.

What Captain Graham did for the noble Irish Wolfhound has been done with even more timely promptitude by Monsieur Dretzen for the magnificent *Chien des Pyrénées*.

The importance of this dog will have been gathered from occasional references to him in the foregoing chapters. We have seen that he bore a considerable part in the origin of the dog of St. Bernard ; he was probably used as an outcross to produce the white and black Newfoundland, and it is certain that Sir Walter Scott's famous Deerhound Maida had a Pyrenean sire. Whenever our larger breeds have required an infusion of strengthening blood there seems to have been recourse to the virile Pyrenean strain.

Yet notwithstanding the acknowledged excellence of this race of dogs, it has been allowed to become so rare that recently the Royal Zoological Society tried in vain to discover a single genuine specimen that could be bought for money, and it may be said that at the present time there are not in all Europe more than a dozen really typical examples of the breed.

Unquestionably it is a dog of very ancient origin. For centuries it has been practically confined to the Pyrenean mountains, and more particularly to the southern slopes of the chain, where it was kept by the Spanish shepherds to protect their flocks from the ravages of bear and wolf. They appear always to have been white in colour, and formerly the coat was short. It was not until numbers of them were removed to the French or northern side of the mountains, where the climate is colder, that the coat grew to the length which now contributes so materially to the dog's beauty.

Technically it is not a sheepdog, but a Mastiff, and but for the difference in colour it bears considerable resemblance to the Mastiff of Thibet. Somewhat higher on the leg, and perhaps less muscular, it has

the same massive body, the same character and texture of coat, and the same form of head. The shape of the skull is precisely similar, so is the carriage of the ear, the set of the eye, and the form of the muzzle. In the Pyrenean dog the flews are less heavy, the eye shows less haw, and the expression of countenance is more kindly. Probably they are as a rule more docile, but the writer has seen specimens quite as savage as the Thibetan dog is reputed to be. The superficial resemblance may be due to the fact that they are both what the French classify as *Chiens de Montagne*.

Like the Thibet Mastiff, the Pyrenean dog was used for protecting rather than for driving or leading sheep. In the beginning of summer the Pyrenean shepherds moved their flocks from the lowland pastures to the mountains, where they remained for a period of four or five months, often at an altitude of five thousand feet above the sea level. The dogs accompanied them, and in a country infested by bears and wolves there could be no better or more faithful and courageous guardian. Gifted with an exceedingly keen sense of hearing and an excellent nose, the Pyrenean dog was accustomed to mount sentry at night over the sleeping flocks ; and if a marauding Bruin should approach, or a stealthy pack of wolves draw nigh, he knew it from afar, and was ever alert to warn his master, or himself to hasten to the attack, and the wolf or bear who should face him would have to deal with an exceedingly formidable foe, whose quickness of decision and adroitness in combat might be compared with the trained skill of the fighting dog of the arena.

So trusty was this canine guardian of the fold, that the shepherd could with confidence leave him at intervals for two or three days at a time, knowing that during his absence the dog would tend the sheep unaided, never deserting his post of duty. His watchfulness was incessant. At nightfall he was accustomed to take up a position commanding his woolly charge, and there remain sleepless and vigilant until dawn ; or if there were two of them, one would make a periodical tour of the mountain to

assure himself that the lambs were safe, and that no enemy was lurking near.

These were his duties. But when wolves and bears grew scarce the shepherds ceased to value guardians who were no longer necessary, and who were less practically useful in the work of driving or rounding up the flock than the ordinary sheepdog proved to be. As a consequence the great dogs of the Pyrenees ceased to be bred, or were only bred to be sold to occasional admirers. A Belgian officer some years ago imported several, and the descendants of these perhaps still survive in a deteriorated type. Inferior cross-bred specimens may even yet be discovered in their original home, but the true dog of the Pyrenees is exceedingly rare. M. Dretzen not very long ago searched through the whole range, and out of three hundred and fifty dogs that he examined he found only six presenting the characteristics of the pure race. These six he purchased, and took home to his kennels at Bois-Colombes, and they and their offspring are probably the only examples now existing of the genuine breed. M. Dretzen's most famous dog was Ch. Porthos, who was exhibited throughout Europe, and who died only a few months ago, and it was perhaps with justification that last year this splendid specimen of his kind was introduced to the President of the Republic as "the most beautiful dog in France," for he was truly a magnificent animal.

Of M. Dretzen's other dogs the most notable are Ch. Birouk, Patou, Fracuesarou Zailea, Fachon Zailea, Dom Blas Zailea, and Ch. Birouk Zailea; and his bitches Pastoure and Aïda are hardly less typically representative. Most of these, like Porthos, are pure milky white, but some have been touched with brindle grey or orange markings about the ears and the tip of the tail.

In general appearance the Pyrenean dog might be mistaken for a white St. Bernard, but the head is small in comparison with the body, the skull slightly rounded, and the muzzle long and rather snipy. The nose and lips are always black, and the eyes dark

and not large. The somewhat small and triangular ears hang close to the head. There is not much wrinkle about the face or forehead, and the flews are not heavy enough to weigh down the cheeks and disclose the haw. With strong, sloping shoulders, deep and well-rounded chest, a broad, slightly arched back, and powerful loins, the dog stands upon straight and well-boned legs and ample, rounded feet. His brush is usually one of his most attractive points ; it is long, carried low, and heavily feathered. The coat is long, straight and dense, lying close to the body. The dogs may be as high as 30 inches at the shoulder, with a weight of 155 lb., but Porthos considerably exceeded this size.

About 1900 Mr. A. Muller used to show Bob, a magnificent dog of the breed, of vast size, white with a yellow patch on one ear. His height was about 30 inches, undoubtedly the best seen in England. Mr. W. K. Taunton's Malcolm is a typical specimen.

The Komondor.—A dog which is sometimes in error described as a Pyrenean dog is the smaller Komondor, or Hungarian sheepdog. Possibly they are related, for their points agree, but the Hungarian dog is seldom higher than 25 inches. His eyes are more oblique and set closer together than those of the Pyrenean, and his ears are rounder and more elevated, he is also longer in the couplings. One of the breed, by name Csinos, now the property of Miss Lefroy, of Norwich, was imported by the Baroness von Boeselager seven years ago. He is possibly the only specimen at present in England. Csinos is 23 inches at the shoulder, and he measures 43 inches from the tip of his nose to the set-on of his tail. He is light-eyed, and his nose is not black, but otherwise he is a good average example of his breed. He carries a beautiful, dense, cream-coloured coat. In Hungary these dogs are used for guarding the flocks from wolves, and they are not, properly speaking, sheepdogs. The pastoral dogs of the country are of various kinds. Those of the plains are reddish brown, with a sharp nose, short erect ears, shaggy coat and bushy tail, and they so much resemble the

wolf that a Hungarian has been known to mistake a wolf for one of his own collies.

Dogs of the Pyrenean and Komondor



MISS LEFROY'S KOMONDOR CSINOS.

type, with drop ears and deep white coats, are curiously distributed over Europe. The pastoral dog of the Abruzzes, often called the sheepdog of the Maremmes, is decidedly of this character, and might readily pass for the Komondor.

The Leonberg.—It may be expected that something should here be said of the Leonberg dog, as it is supposed also to be a worker among flocks and herds. The variety is recognised in Germany and France as a legitimate breed, and specimens may be seen at most of the Continental shows, but in England we have discarded the dog as a transparent mongrel, even as we rejected the Berg-hund.

Some thirty years ago, when large dogs were in much request, efforts were made to establish the Leonberg in this country, but it was admittedly a cross between the Newfoundland and the St. Bernard, and its merits were recognised by none so much as by the enterprising gentlemen who presented it as "a new breed." Its history is very

simple. When a disastrous avalanche and a visitation of distemper decimated the kennels of the St. Bernard Hospice, Herr Essig, of Leonberg, generously returned to the superior of the hospice a St. Bernard dog and bitch, which had been presented to him. Before returning them he allowed the dog to be mated with a Newfoundland, and the result was the so-called Leonberg dog. This was some fifty years ago, since when the variety has prospered spasmodically. At the Paris dog show of 1907, ten Leonbergs were entered in the *Chiens de Montagne* class. They were good-looking dogs, favouring the Newfoundland rather than the St. Bernard. Most of them were sables with dark points; but the English visitor, remembering their origin, reflected that in a country where we have St. Bernards such as Cinq Mars, and Newfoundlands such as Shelton Viking, there is no occasion to covet the descendants of Herr Essig's experiment.

Of the **Berghund** it is enough to say that it was a large dog fabricated in Waldheim as a rival to the Leonberg.

The Owtchar, or Russian Sheepdog.—



RUSSIAN OWTCAR (SHEEPDOG) OLGA.

It is pleasing to turn from a mongrel to a genuine breed. Such certainly is the old Russian Sheepdog, who is a yeoman of

long descent and respectability. He is interesting mainly because of his resemblance and probable relationship to our familiar friend the Old English Bobtail. He is the largest of all the European shepherds' dogs,



BELGIAN ROUGH-HAIRED SHEEPDOG.

standing very often as high as 31 inches, and strong in proportion, as he need be, for he must be capable of defending his flock against predatory wolves. His chief characteristic is his very dense long coat, resembling the fleece of a neglected Highland blackface, tangled and towsled and matted. But for his untidiness, his greater bulk and blockiness, and the fact that he is often to be seen with a tail of natural length, he might easily be mistaken for an Old English Sheepdog. He has the same massive head, but occasionally his ears are cropped, and, thus lightened, are carried semi-erect. Like the Bobtail, he is square; that is to say, his length is equal to his height. His colour is usually slatey-grey and dirty white, or sometimes nearly black or rusty brown. These dogs used often to be brought to England in the Baltic trading ships, and were frequently called Russian Terriers, but there is nothing of the terrier about them. They are true sheep and cattle dogs, and as such are excellent workers.

French, German, and Other Sheepdogs.
—As in Great Britain, where we have our

rough and smooth Collies, our Beardies and Bobtails, in most of the European countries there are more than one variety of sheepdogs. In Belgium, where the sheep farms are admirably conducted, there are many kinds, most of them of ancient lineage, and all of them prick-eared, and bearing a suggestion of the wolf type in their general appearance. It is possible, indeed, that the wolf has at frequent intervals contributed to the litters of bitches tending sheep on the outlying pastures. Efforts have recently been made to classify the Belgian varieties, and, generally distinguishing them, they may be separated into three types, differentiated according to the character of coat, that is to say, wire-haired, long, or rough-haired, and smooth-haired. The rough-coated variety is commonly self-coloured black with maybe a tuft of white on the chest. It is a particularly handsome dog. The wire-haired kind are grizzled grey, and somewhat akin to our smooth Merle Collie, but with ears more pointedly erect. Among



BELGIAN SMOOTH-COATED SHEEPDOG.

the smooth-coated dogs, fawn colour or light sable prevails. These last, when brought into show form, are particularly attractive. All three are allowed to retain their drooping tails.

The Dutch sheepdogs are much the

same in type as those of Belgium, but are perhaps less carefully bred. Those of Germany may also be divided into three types



BELGIAN WIRE-HAIRED SHEEPDOG.

of rough-haired, smooth-haired, and wire-haired dogs, and there is one variety not very different from the Highland bearded Collie, with drop ears. Many of the German sheepdogs approximate to the Spitz type, and this type is even more marked when one goes further north, to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, where there is difficulty in distinguishing the sheepdog from the Elkhound or the Samoyede. The best of the German pastoral dogs, however, are those which still show traces of the wolf blood, which was particularly apparent some twenty-five years ago. They are now bred with extreme care not only for work among the sheep, but also for competition in shows, and in this latter respect they have reached a very high order of perfection. Much of the improvement in the breed has been due to the efforts of Herr Rittmeister von Stephanitz, of Oberbayern, who has devoted years to the work of eliminating the wolf character and imparting a fixity of type to a breed which for beauty of

shape and purity of strain is second only to the British Collie.

In France two types of shepherd dogs are recognised, and these are classified respectively as the *Chien de Berger de Beauce*, and *Chien de Berger de la Brie*. The cattle dogs seem merely to be *declassé* sheepdogs. The **Chien de Beauce** is a large well-built short-coated dog. Often he is black, or black with tan markings, occasionally grizzle and grey, with black patches. The ears are sometimes cut, but when uncut they are semi-erect. The tail is never docked. The **Chien de Brie** has a shorter head than the Beauce variety, the muzzle is less pointed, and the ears are short and erect, never pendulous. He wears a shaggy woolly coat, which is either black or slate coloured, grizzle or ruddy brown with darker brown shading. The hair is lank rather than fluffy, and it lends itself to grooming. The general shape of the dog is not unlike the Old English Sheepdog, but the tail grows naturally long, and is kept so. A good example of the breed is Madame Victor-Thomas's Ch. Polka de Montjoie.

Other French varieties of shepherd dogs are those of Languedoc, La Camargue, La Crau, Picardie, the Ardennes, and the Garigues, but they are not recognised as distinct breeds.

The Rottweil Dog.—The early pictures of wild-boar hunting in Germany show that the ancient Boarhounds from which the modern race was evolved were much



TYPICAL GERMAN SHEEPDOGS.

coarser than the elegant Deutsche Dogge of to-day. The bristly game was hunted in a more manly fashion than is now usual. He was bayed by light, active dogs, frequently a cross between the sheep-dog and the Spitz (Saufinder), and then attacked, covered, and held by powerful, heavy dogs (Hatzrüden), to be ultimately given the *coup de grâce* with the Saufeder, or boarspear. The hound needed to be very powerful to attack an animal able to cleave his way unscarred through the thickest brushwood, and the fine coat and skin of our modern Great Dane was not sought for in the old Hatzrüde; but with the advent of firearms and of the more comfortable methods of pursuing the grim Eber or his scarcely less dangerous consort the Bache, the original breed of heavy Hatzrüden disappeared, although his loose dewlap and coarse, hard coat recurred with persistency in some of the early strains of the Dane.

Of existing breeds the one bearing the closest resemblance to the original German Boarhound is not the Great Dane, which should not be called a Boarhound at all, but the **Rottweil Dog**, usually called the *Rottweiler Metzgerhund*, or butcher's dog of the town of Rottweil in South Germany, in which district it is, or was, largely used by the knights of the cleaver

for driving cattle. It is a strong, powerfully built breed, not so tall or so graceful as the Great Dane. Its height averages 23 inches.



FRENCH SHEEPDOG OF LA BRIE
CH. POLKA DE MONTJOYE.
PROPERTY OF MADAME VICTOR-THOMAS.

The head is broad and domed, the ears are pendant, the expression is intelligent and courageous. The coat is not long, but thick, coarse and weather-resisting. The tail is thick, with the hair longer on the underside. The colour is black and rich tan, the markings being distributed in the manner common to dogs of this colour; but occasionally red specimens are seen.

The breed is already very scarce, and as there are no great inducements to its continuance, even as a drover's assistant, it seems probable that in a few years' time it will have become extinct unless preserved from that fate by the club which has recently been revived in Germany with the purpose of resuscitating the breed.

Police Dogs.—Considerable attention has been paid in various countries to the training of dogs in the assistance of the police. The police dogs



FRENCH SMOOTH-COATED SHEEPDOG VOLTIGEUR
(CHIEN DE BERGER DE BEAUCE).

of Belgium are especially notable. Those of the town of Ghent, indeed, are famous throughout the world, and specimens exhibiting particular skill in the detection and tracking of evil-doers have been exported to countries so far away as China and Japan. The most intelligent of the Ghent police dogs have usually been of Collie type. They are systematically schooled in the pursuit of their man whom they will follow over high walls, through intricate alleys, across

have been saved, and the riverside has been rendered more safe for respectable pedestrians in the hours of darkness. The dogs, which are mostly of Retriever, cross-bred Newfoundland and Leonberg type, are kept in special quarters in the police station on the Quai de la Tournelle, and are told off for duty in the daytime as well as at night.

Travellers on the Continent may often notice the dogs kept at the various *octroi* cabins on the frontiers. These are used to



DOGS OF THE RIVER BRIGADE, PARIS.

country, and even into water until they catch him, seize him, and hold him. They perform regular service, and are sent on their beat with policemen from ten o'clock at night until dawn.

With a number of Belgian Collies introduced to form the nucleus of a working team many of the American cities have lately acquired the services of dogs as an assistance to the police, not only in the tracking of criminals but also in the work of finding lost children and missing property, and in giving the alarm on the outbreak of a fire.

In much the same way the *chiens plongeurs*, or swimming dogs, attached to the river police, on the banks of the Seine in Paris, are trained. In addition to tracking down malefactors infesting the river banks, these dogs are taught to rescue persons who have accidentally fallen or intentionally thrown themselves into the water from bridge or quay. Since the inauguration of these useful teams in 1900, a considerable number of lives

assist in the detection and pursuit of smugglers, at which work they are remarkably clever; but there is an even more active and cunning class of dog employed by the contrabandists themselves, who train them to evade the vigilant *douanier* and his canine assistants, and to carry consignments of illicit goods across the frontiers at night and in stormy weather, the loads of silk, lace, tobacco, spirits, or other taxable commodities being packed in small compass about their bodies and covered with a false coat. The method of training these smuggling dogs is that of implanting in their minds a rooted fear of all men in uniform, and they are taught to make their journey by unfrequented paths; consequently they steer clear of the uniformed guards at the frontier stations, and make their way to their destination by secret routes which are frequently changed. The police dogs are seldom a match for these cunning four-footed contrabandists.

At Arlon-Vitron, on the borders of Luxembourg, and probably at many other places in Europe, dogs are attached to the postal service to carry the mails to the outlying districts, and even to deliver separate letters at various destinations. This is work to which most breeds may be easily trained, as many of us know who are accustomed to send messages tied to the collars of our canine friends. It is merely a matter of putting the dog's homing instincts to practical use.

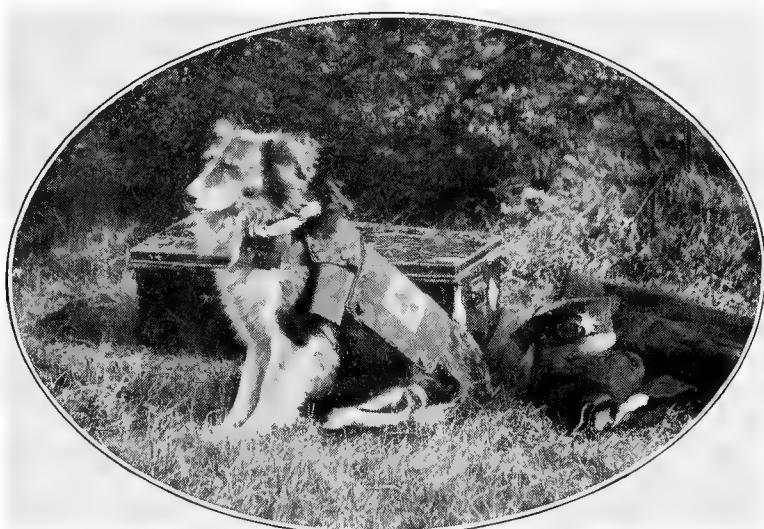
The Dogs of War.

—It is certain that the great Molossian dogs of the ancient Greeks and Romans were occasionally taken into battle, provided with spiked collars as weapons of offence in addition to the weapons which nature had given them. Plutarch has made frequent reference to these formidable dogs of war. In the middle ages, too, dogs often entered into the strife of the battle-

field dressed, like the chargers, in full suits of protective armour surmounted with a head piece and crest. Suits of such armour for war dogs may be found in many Continental museums, and a particularly fine example is preserved in Madrid. There is a less perfect suit in the armoury of the Tower of London. Protective armour was also used in early times for the especial hounds of the chase which were slipped upon such dangerous quarry as the wild boar, the dogs being furnished with richly damasked corselets and back plates, "to defend them from the violence of the swine's tusks," as we are reminded by Cavendish, who saw them armed in this manner at Compiègne; and a hound thus apparellled is represented in the mid-distance of the fifteenth century tapestry photographed on page 141 of this present work.

It is doubtful whether the dogs who fought in such a battle as that of Marathon were set against the enemy's soldiers or against the chariot horses; which seems more probable. But nowadays when we "let slip the dogs of war," it is for a more humane purpose than either of these.

At the present time there are few of the great armies of the world in which dogs are not trained for the particular work of carrying



GUARDING THE BAGGAGE: ONE OF MAJOR RICHARDSON'S AMBULANCE DOGS.

messages or cartridges into the fighting lines, and for the yet more important work of taking succour to the wounded.

The idea of utilising the dog upon the modern battlefield originated with Herr J. Bungartz, the celebrated German animal painter. It was in 1885 that he began to devote his energies to selecting and training the most suitable dogs, and it is interesting to note that of all breeds the Scottish Collie was found to be by far the most adaptable and clever, although in finding the wounded the German Pointer has proved almost equally successful. The French Army favour a cross with the Pyrenean dog for ammunition serving on account of his strength, which enables him to carry as many as five hundred cartridges. The Barbet seems also to be a useful breed in this capacity. In Russia, Austria, and Italy, St. Bernards,

Sheepdogs, and Spaniels are variously used, but the Japanese officers who visited Europe some years ago to study the relative merits of the different dogs decided in favour of the Collie, which is also the breed approved in the army of the Sultan.

In the British Army it is of course the Collie that is used for ambulance work, and the greater number have been trained under the instructions of Major E. H. Richardson, late West Yorkshire Regiment, some of whose dogs were used with excellent results in the recent campaign in Manchuria by the Russian Red Cross Society. The invaluable aid which these dogs rendered resulted in the saving of many a wounded soldier's life. Ambulance trials are periodically held at Aldershot, and other military camps. Men are hidden in ditches, tall grass, and woods, and the Collies, started off by word of command, speedily find them.

Pariah Dogs.—Pariah dogs are to be found in almost all Oriental towns prowling about their own particular encampment, and in a measure protecting the greater encampments of their human friends. Primarily they are not wild dogs attracted towards the dwellings of men by an easy means of obtaining food, but descendants of the sentinel and scavenger dogs of a nomad race, domestic dogs which have degenerated into semi-wildness, yet which remain, as by inherited habit, in association with mankind. They vary considerably according to their abode, and there is no fixed type ; they are all mongrels. But by the process of indiscriminate interbreeding and the influence of environment, they acquire local character which may often be mistaken for type. And, indeed, they are sufficiently alike to be described generally as about the size of the Collie, resembling the Dingo, tawny in colour, with a furry coat, a bushy tail, and pointed ears. Everywhere they are masterless, living upon what they can pick up in the streets. Everywhere they gather in separate communities restricted by recognised frontiers beyond which they never stray, and into which the dogs of no other community are permitted to enter. Every-

where each separate pack has its chosen leader or sentinel who is followed and obeyed and who alone has the privilege of challenging the leader of a rival pack and of keeping his subjects within bounds.

It is the common custom to speak and write of Pariah dogs as diseased and detestable scavengers, feeding on garbage, snarling and snapping at all strangers, and making night hideous by their unearthly howling. But no lover of dogs can live for any length of time in an eastern city such as Constantinople without being intensely interested in these despised and rejected waifs. Studying them for their points, he will acknowledge that when in good condition many of them are handsome beasts, not wholly destitute of the qualities desired in the more favoured breeds. Studying them for their habits, he will discover what is often missed by the inattentive observer, that they have characteristics meriting admiration rather than disgust and contempt.

They are not scavengers in the literal sense. They do not feed on filth and offal, but merely select such scraps as serve their purpose out of the dustbins placed at night outside the door of every house to be removed in the early morning. Frequently, on account of the dogs, these bins contain more and better food than would otherwise be thrown away. Where Pariahs are not ill-used they are rarely aggressive, and often very sociable, and when kindly notice is taken of them they will return the civility with a canine caress. The Turks, who consider the dog an unclean animal, never willingly touch them ; but otherwise they treat them most humanely. In hot weather they supply them regularly with water, and when a bitch is with whelp, a box is reserved for her in some sheltered corner, in which the puppies are born. As the pups are remarkably pretty, they are petted by the children, and fed with scraps of a better quality of food than their parents are able to find.

There are more dogs in Pera than in Stamboul, a fact which is no doubt due to the greater number of hotels and restaurants

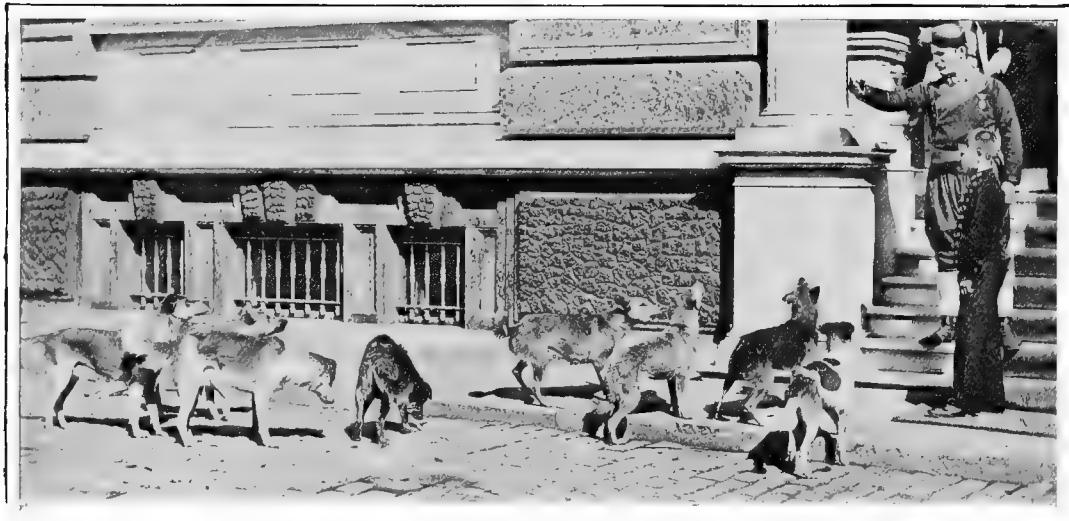
in the aristocratic quarter, where more dainty food may be gathered.

The Pariah dog never attempts to enter a dwelling, but will patiently wait outside until the expected food is brought out, and one may notice with what regularity they divide into packs, each pack taking up its station at a particular spot.

This separation into packs is one of the most curious characteristics of these dogs. They keep strictly within the bounds of their own quarter, and if one dares to stray into a rival camp he is immediately attacked, and probably killed. No dog of any other breed is safe in the streets of Constantinople, but instances have been known of Pariah

dogs chivalrously protecting the pet dog of persons who have been kind to them. It is rarely that anyone is bitten by them, although they may snap when kicked or trodden upon. Cases of rabies very seldom occur among Pariah dogs. Distemper is infrequent; in hot weather mange is common.

Some years ago, in the time of the Sultan Mahmud II., an attempt was made to get rid of these dogs from Constantinople, and as it is contrary to the Mohammedan law to kill an animal, they were shipped to an island off the coast. They all swam back to the mainland, however, and returned to their original quarters in the city, where they have never since been molested.



PARIAH DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE



SAMOYEDE DOGS HARNESSSED TO ANTARCTIC SLEDGE.

THE NEAR MIDDLE DOG IS MRS. RINGER'S OUSSA.

CHAPTER LX.

ARCTIC AND OTHER DRAUGHT DOGS.

*“Unmeet we should do
As the doings of wolves are,
Raising wrongs 'gainst each other
As the dogs of the Norns,
The greedy ones nourished
In waste steads of the earth.”*

LAY OF HAMDIR.

THE uncivilised Polar tribes, both those who inhabited the Siberian tundras, and the Eskimos of America and Greenland, had discovered long before Arctic expeditions had begun, a safe and easy means of traversing the barren, trackless regions of the frozen North: namely the sledge drawn by dogs. They were a semi-nomadic people, moving their habitations at certain seasons of the year in accordance with the varying facilities for procuring food, and the need for a convenient method of locomotion by land and the absence of any other animal fitted for the work of hauling heavy burdens very naturally caused them to enlist the services of the dog. Nor could a more adaptable animal have been chosen for travelling over frozen ground and icebound seas, had these inhabitants of the frigid zone been at liberty to select from the fauna of the whole earth. Had the horse been possible, or the reindeer easily available, the necessity of adding fodder to the loaded sleds was an insuperable diffi-

culty; but the dog was carnivorous, and could feed on blubber, walrus skin, fish, bear, or musk ox, obtained in the course of the journey, or even on the carcases of his own kind; and his tractable character, the combined strength of an obedient pack, and the perfect fitness of the animal for the work required, rendered the choice so obvious that there can hardly have been a time when the Arctic peoples were ignorant of the dog's value.

The Eskimos are not an artistic race; but the few ancient records rudely inscribed on rock or bone give proof that in the very earliest times their sledges were drawn by dogs. In the sixteenth century Martin Frobisher, who voyaged to Greenland in search of gold, and the early navigators who penetrated far into the Arctic seas to seek a north-west passage, observed with interest the practical uses to which the wolf-like dog of the north was put. In later times the European explorers recognised the advantage of imitating the Eskimo method of locomo-

tion in circumstances which made the use of the sailing boat impossible, and the modern explorer into Arctic regions regards his teams of sledge dogs as being as much a



SAMOYEDE CH. OLAF OUSSA.

PROPERTY OF MRS. FREDERIKA RINGER.

necessary part of his equipment as fuel and provisions.

It was in Siberia that the sledge dog was first applied to the service of Polar exploration. Already in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Russians undertook very extensive sledge journeys, and charted the whole of the Siberian coast from the borders of Europe to Behring Strait. But this means of covering great distances with dog-drawn sledges attained its highest development under McClintock. While the Russians, however, travelled with a large number of dogs and only a few men, McClintock and other adventurous Britons used few dogs and many men. The American explorer, Lieutenant Peary, saw the wisdom of employing as many dogs as possible, often having a hundred and more together. Nansen, who knew the utmost importance of having good sledge haulers, took as large a kennel as he could accommodate, and added many of his own later breeding to be

ready for his great drive in search of the Pole. Thirty of them were Ostiak dogs, but as many more were of the East Siberian breed which are better sledge workers than those of the West. Nansen owed the success of his expedition to his canine companions ; without them his memorable journey with Johansen would have been impossible. The hardships of this adventure into the polar loneliness were severe upon the dogs, and many had to be killed in turn to provide food for their comrades of the trace.

"On Wednesday evening Haren was killed ; poor beast, he was not good for much latterly, but he had been a first-rate dog, and it was hard, I fancy, for Johansen to part with him ; he looked so sorrowfully at the animal before it went to the happy hunting-ground, or wherever it may be that draught dogs go to ; perhaps to places where there are plains of level ice and no ridges and lanes. There are only two dogs left now—Suggen and Kaifas—and we must keep them alive as long as we can, and have use for them." *



A HARD-WORKING ESKIMO FOREGOER.

PROPERTY OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

* The quotation is from Nansen's "Farthest North," and the implication in the last phrase is a doubt as to whether the two travellers or the two dogs would be the survivors.

Nansen's dogs were mostly of the white or white and black Samoyede breed. Peary's were of the larger and more wolf-like Eskimo race. Both travellers have much to say in their published records of the working capabilities of their dogs, and from them and the writings of other Arctic and Antarctic explorers one gathers much that is enlightening concerning the nature of the various breeds.

The Samoyede, or Laika, is the smaller



YOUNG SAMOYEDES BY PETER THE GREAT—ALASKA.
BRED BY THE HON. MRS. McLAREN MORRISON.

dog, and the less powerful, as it is also the more decoratively beautiful, with its thick fur of pure snowy white. Some of them are entirely black with a white patch on the chest, and many of the white ones have black about the head, while occasionally brown or fawn occurs; but unblemished white is the colour most admired, giving distinction to the black nose and the bright dark eyes. With its pointed muzzle, and sharply erect ears, its strong, bushy tail, and short body, the dog is obviously of Spitz type, but the wolf nature is always more or less apparent, and one cannot doubt that the white Arctic wolf has contributed largely to its origin. In height the Samoyede is from 18 to 22 inches; weight about 60 lb.

The Eskimo, although less comely in appearance, is larger by a few inches, and zoologically a more interesting dog, as being much more nearly allied to the wolf. Personally he is a sturdy, well-boned animal, with excellent body qualities, and admirable limbs. His resemblance to his wild relative is accentuated by his long, snipy muzzle, and his erect triangular ears, although it may be noted that his Eskimo owner has a fancy for the ear carried low. The eyes are set obliquely, like those of the wolf, and the jaw is formidable, with excellent dentition. With a strong, arched neck, a broad chest, and muscular quarters, he is apparently made for work, and for accomplishing long journeys, with tireless endurance. His tail is long and bushy, and in the adult is usually carried over the back. His coat is dense, hard and deep, especially on the back, where it may be from two to four inches in length, with a woolly undercoat to resist the penetrating snow and cold. It is

longer about the neck and the thighs, but shorter on the legs and head. In colour it is the same as that of the wolf, black or rusty black with lighter greyish markings on the chest, belly and tail. Often a pure white dog may be seen, as Peary's Lion, who was very little different from the Siberian breed, and in all there is the characteristic light spots above the eyes. The height of the Eskimo dog may average 22 inches at the shoulder.

Many lupine traits are observable in the Eskimo dog. He does not habitually bark, but has a weird wolfish howl; and he is remarkable for his thievishness and his destructiveness towards smaller animals. Possibly he inherits from the wolf, with whom he is

so often crossed, his facility, noticeable even in imported specimens of his kind, in picking the flesh from a fish as cleanly as if the bones had been scraped by a surgical instrument. One wonders if dogs bred in civilisation would lose this facility. They are irregular in their feeding, and are content if they get a good meal thrice a week, and for lack of better food they will devour almost anything, from a chunk of wood to a coil of tar rope, their own leather harness, or a pair of greasy trousers. In the severest Arctic weather they do not suffer from the cold, but they are subject to diseases uncommon in civilised kennels. Paralysis of the legs, and convulsions, are deplorably frequent, but the worst complaint is the epidemic madness which seems to attend them during the season of protracted darkness. True rabies are unknown among the Eskimo and Indian dogs, and no one bitten by an afflicted dog has ever contracted the disease.

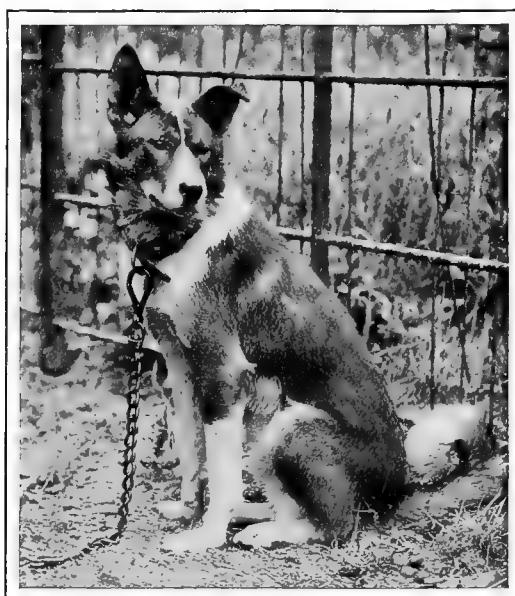
Characteristic of the Eskimo dog is the



MR. H. C. BROOKE'S FAMOUS ESKIMO
ARCTIC KING.

fact that each team has its king, who is not always the strongest, but usually the most unscrupulous bully and tyrant. In North Greenland a marriage between a dog and a bitch of this breed is binding for life. They are monogamous, and any interference with the sanctity of the marriage tie results in a fight to the death.

The ordinary load taken over good ground by a team of six Eskimo dogs is 800 lb., at a rate of seven miles an hour. The speed necessarily depends upon the ground, the weight of the sledge, and the condition of the dogs. Kane was carried for seven hundred miles at a rate of fifty seven miles a day, but the record speed of a dog sledge was made in the rescue of a sailor in Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition. The man was seen



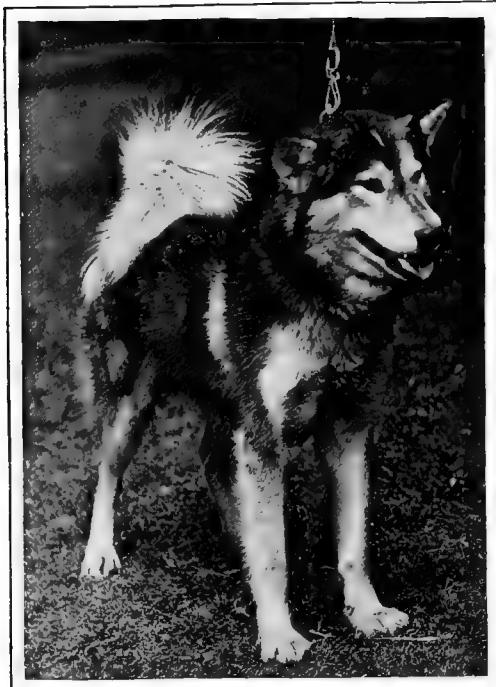
WEST SIBERIAN (OSTIAK) SLEDGE DOG.
IMPORTED WITH OTHERS FOR ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.
Photograph by W. P. Dandy, F.Z.S.

at a distance of ten miles across an ice-covered bay, just before nightfall. To leave him there involved his death from frostbite, and two Eskimo natives with a double team of forty dogs were sent to fetch him. The runners were "iced" and the men armed with knives to cut adrift any dog who might lose his footing, and be dragged to death, for there was no stopping when once started. They did the ten miles in twenty-two and a half minutes.

Probably the dogs employed for draught in Northern America are generally more expert at their work than those used by the Arctic explorers. The Hudson Bay hauling dogs have been known to do more than 2,000

miles on a winter journey, and forty miles a day has been an average record for a good team with a load of, say, a hundred pounds in weight.

The Eskimo is largely used in the North West, but a half breed is considered better. Many are a cross between the Eskimo and the



ESKIMO FARTHEST NORTH.

SURVIVOR OF ONE OF THE PEARY EXPEDITIONS.

Photograph by Mr. W. H. Strick.

wolf, but the superlative dog for hauling is the offspring of the Eskimo and what is known in Canada as the Staghound. For speed, strength, and staying power, these are second to none. Many breeds, however, are employed, including the pure Newfoundland, who is too heavy and clumsy for winter travelling. The Hare Indian, or Mackenzie River dog, was formerly used, and even the Greyhound and the Spaniel. The "Huskies" so frequently referred to in Jack London's "Call of the Wild," are of the Eskimo and wolf cross, and the "Giddies" are of similar parentage, bred specially by the Indians for hauling purposes. These last are willing workers, but vicious brutes, who fight their way through summers of

semi-starvation and winters of too much ill-treatment, hunger and the lash.

In the Hudson Bay territory four Huskies are harnessed to the sled in tandem order, the harness consisting of saddles, collars, and traces. The leader, or "foregoer," sets the pace, and changes his course at a word from the driver, who, whatever his nationality, speaks to his team in the patois of the North. "Hu" and "Choic," anglicised to "you" and "chaw," are the words necessary to turn the foregoer to right or left. The team is started by the command "Marche." The sled or steer dog is the heaviest and strongest of the team, trained to swing the ten foot long sled away from all obstacles. Some of the Indians and the Eskimos have a separate trace for each dog, which enables the team to spread out fanwise, when travelling over thin ice; but for land journeys the tandem method is better alike for speed and for safety. In the North West the harness is made of moose skin, and is often decorated with ribbons and little bells. The dogs seem to enjoy the tinkling, and if the bells are taken away from them they sulk, and do not go half so well. As a protection against frozen snow the dogs' feet are provided with skin shoes. Their food consists of dried and fresh fish, dried and fresh meat, blubber, pemmican and imported dog biscuit, according to the yield of the country.

In summer the dogs are turned loose, and go off by themselves in packs, but before the winter comes on they return to their old masters, usually accompanied by puppies.

Both the Samoyede and the Eskimo dog may occasionally be seen at shows in England. The former, indeed, appears to be becoming popular as a ladies' pet, probably on account of its great beauty. The puppies of the Samoyede are more delightfully pretty than those of perhaps any other breed, and are always attractive to visitors who see them in the litter classes. They are like fluffy balls of pure white wool.

Mrs. Kilburn Scott, the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, Mrs. Ringer, and Mrs. Everitt, are among the ladies who have given most attention to the breed. Mrs. Ringer's Ch. Oussa and Ch. Olaf Oussa are



THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S NORTHERN TRANSPORT CONVEYING COMMODITIES OF TRADE.
Photograph supplied by the courtesy of Col. W. M. Macpherson, 8th Regt. R. R., Quebec.

perhaps the best specimens of the white variety seen within recent years, and Mrs. Morrison's Alaska and Rex Albus are an admirable pair. Of the black or black-and-white variety Mrs. Morrison's Peter the Great and Mrs. Everitt's imported Malchik have been among the most notable.

The Eskimo has never been fashionable as a companion, but some excellent specimens of the breed have been imported from time to time. Perhaps Mr. W. K. Taunton's Sir

affectionate and gentle. He died in January, 1902—curiously enough for a dog that had lived most of his life within the Arctic circle—from the effects of a chill on the liver. His outer self is preserved in a glass case in the Natural History Museum at Kensington.

Other notable Eskimo dogs of recent years have been Mr. Temple's Boita, a huge dog; Mr. H. C. Brooke's Arctic Imperator, bred at the Zoo; Mr. Temple's Arctic Queen; Arctic Prince—a black son of Arctic King,

Mr. Stoneham's Eric, and Messrs. Brooke and King's imported pure white bitch Greenland Snow, who is still alive.

BELGIAN DRAUGHT DOGS.

Dogs. — The stranger resting for a while in Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges or Ghent, or in any one of the picturesque towns of Flanders, and taking his morning walk through the old-world streets is usually impressed by the number of little carts which he sees busily ministering to the needs of the inhabitants, loaded with milk cans, loaves, butcher's meat, or vege-

tables, and drawn by dogs. Any sunny morning in the thronged market-place of a town like Antwerp or Malines, one may see a crowd of vendors' stalls or barrows, each shaded with its coloured awning, and lying near it the two or three muscular canines which have drawn it thence from the outlying market gardens.

In hot weather, when the dogs pant under their burdens as they strain at the shafts or between the wheels, it may be that they give the impression of being cruelly over-worked. They often drag considerable loads which seem too much to tax their strength. Many of them, too, may be muzzled, conveying the idea that hard labour and ill-usage have made them dangerously savage. But as a matter of fact cruelty and over-

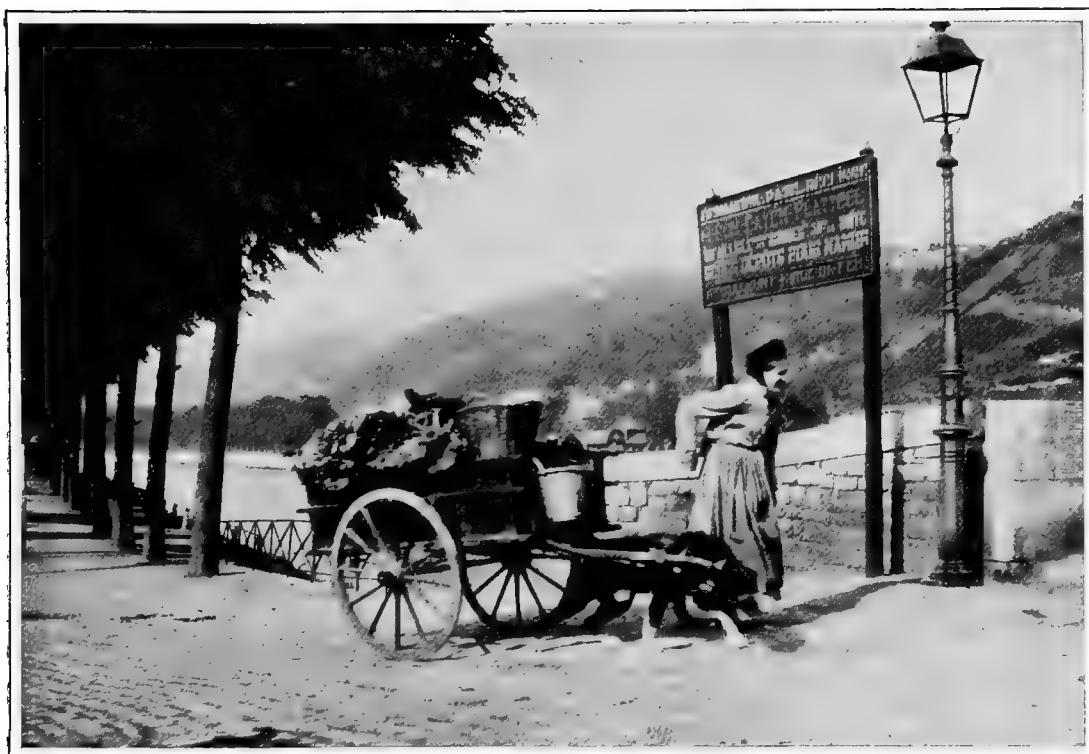


BELGIAN DRAUGHT DOGS.

John Franklin was as perfectly typical as any. Mr. H. C. Brooke's Arctic King, a Hudson's Bay dog, was another good one of the pure strain, brought from his native land as a puppy by a Dundee whaler. He was 22 inches at the shoulder, in colour grey with white points. Arctic King was frequently exhibited in Great Britain and France, and was the winner of over seventy first prizes. Farthest North, who also belonged to Mr. Brooke, and later to Miss Ella Casella, was the last surviving dog member of the historic pack used by Lieutenant Peary in his crossing of Greenland. He was very much like Arctic King, but taller and more gaunt and wolf-like. He was also less of a savage bully. With other dogs he was ill-tempered, but with humans most

work are exceptional. The owners of the dogs know too well their value to spoil them by harsh treatment, and as for over-work, one needs but to cast a judge's critical eye upon the animals to be convinced that they are marvels of strength, that they are usually in the prime of condition, and that

unencumbered by the weight of the vehicle ; the whipple-tree is mounted on a pivot, enabling the dog to turn without being violently struck by the shafts, and the light harness must be so distributed as to prevent all rasping, or the over-exercise of any particular set of muscles. The carts



"THEY OFTEN DRAG CONSIDERABLE LOADS."

so far from resenting their duties they positively enjoy their work. It is said, indeed, that there is only one day in the week on which a Belgian draught dog is unhappy, and that is Sunday, when he remains at home inactive. Furthermore, the Belgian club for the amelioration of draught dogs encourage kind treatment by offering generous prizes for the best-kept and most capable dogs, and breeding for quality and bone is studied with extreme particularity. The construction of the carts, too, and the manner of harnessing the dogs so that the burden may be equalised, and the strain lessened, is scrupulously attended to by municipal bye-laws. The shafts are so placed that the dog may lie down at ease,

are always on springs, and a brake is imperative. The most approved position for the dog or dogs is under the cart, with the traces attached to the axle ; this method relieves the animals of the weight which they must bear when between the shafts of a two-wheeled vehicle.

The foreigner has difficulty in identifying the breeds most generally used for traction in Belgium, and only realises that the dogs are of immense build and strength with wonderful legs, broad thick withers, and straight backs. Long coated dogs are not often employed. The favourite breed is a descendant of the old Flemish Mâtin often crossed with a dog of Great Dane type. Apart from the Mâtin, any tall and

muscular breed may be employed. Strength and adaptability are naturally of greater consideration than purity of pedigree. But there seems to be a disposition to breed certain recognised strains, and the periodical shows of working dogs held in Belgium are doing excellent work in this direction.

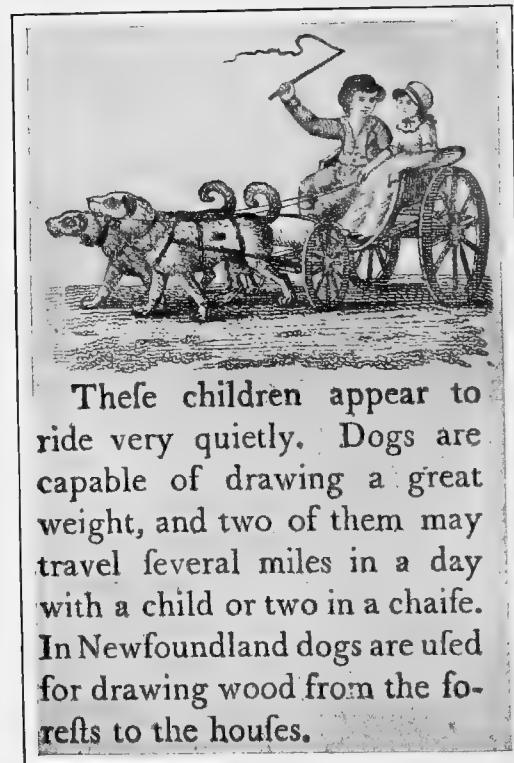
Interesting statistics were published some months ago in *The Kennel Gazette*, pointing to the immense number of dogs engaged in draught work in Belgium. It was stated that at the smallest estimate some 150,000 dogs were so employed throughout the Kingdom, and that each dog worked 300 days in the year ; the value of each dog's earnings was estimated at not less than a franc a day, totalling 45,000,000 francs per annum. This is equivalent to an earning capacity of £1,800,000. But large as these earnings appear, they do not represent the actual number of dogs now used in Belgium for traction. The return quoted was made in 1901, and allowing for the rate of increase indicated in the previous eight years, and assuming that the increase since 1901 has been proportionate, there ought now to be 300,000 working dogs, earning in the year £3,600,000 sterling.

In the agricultural districts of Belgium, Holland, Germany, and France, dogs are commonly used for light draught work. The writer has even seen them engaged in drawing the plough. In Paris and Berlin they are less frequently employed, but occasionally in the early morning they may be noticed attached to small delivery carts straining willingly and powerfully at their auxiliary traces, their masters taking an easier position between the shafts.

Draught Dogs in England.—Many persons not yet very old, can remember a time when dogs were commonly used for draught work in England. They were most often to be seen hauling or helping to haul bakers', butchers', or milkmaids' carts, or tinkers' barrows, and the phrase "tinkers' cur" has a direct historical application. Two or more muscular mongrels might be employed to drag a light vehicle, and it was a frequent sight in the parks and

country roads to see a brace of dogs of the better sort harnessed to children's carriages. Costers would often take out their sweethearts on a Sunday afternoon in a chaise drawn by dogs. At one time dogs did almost all the traction labour that is now done by the donkey, and there is no room for doubt that they were so shamefully treated and overworked that it was necessary for the law to prohibit their employment.

In the light of our modern knowledge we recognise that a wiser plan of averting ill-



FROM "TRIFLES FOR CHILDREN" (LONDON, 1801).

usage would have been the one now adopted in Belgium of offering prizes for the best kept hauling dogs, rather than altogether to prohibit their use as draught animals. Many of our larger breeds such as the Mastiff, the St. Bernard, the Newfoundland, and the Great Dane, would benefit incalculably in an increase of sinew and stamina if within limits they were allowed to do strenuous work. One can well imagine how majestic a team of Irish Wolfhounds would look in a suitably appointed equipage.

CHAPTER LXI.

PET DOGS AND HAIRLESS DOGS.

"Plus qui je vois les hommes, plus j'aime les chiens."

IN most of the Continental countries, as in the United States, the little dogs of which in Great Britain we make pets and drawing-room companions are commonly kept, the active Fox-terrier, the silky-coated Yorkshire, the fluffy Pomeranian, or Loulou, the snowy-coated Maltese, the impudent Brussels Griffon, and the many varieties of Toy Spaniels and miniature terriers—all these and many more of the smaller breeds that are so familiar to us are treasured as companions in other lands. But there are some in addition which are comparatively little known in the British dog shows, and which have not been noticed in the foregoing pages. Then, too, there is the curious tribe of hairless dogs of which so little is yet understood. It is necessary that these should be mentioned.

The Chihuahua.—The dog of Chihuahua (pronounced Chee-wa-wa) is, perhaps, the smallest of the canine family. A full grown specimen may be so minute as to stand with all four feet upon a man's hand. Some mature dogs have failed to turn the scale at twenty-three ounces; but a larger specimen may weigh as much as four pounds, which is a trifle over the weight of Mrs. Lilburn MacEwan's Chadro. In the British Museum some years ago there was the stuffed skin of a bitch of this breed

very little, if anything, larger than a rat, and, as if to prove her of mature growth, beside her were her two pups, about as big as mice.

It is a native of Mexico, where there are other very small lap-dogs. But the Chihuahua is a breed distinct in itself, and is not to be confounded with the tiny long-haired and large-eared Mexican "Poodle." A remarkable fact in connection with the dog is that when taken away from Chihuahua, and bred for a time in another part of the world, or even in any other district of Mexico the progeny increases in bulk and becomes as the natives say "degenerado." Captain Mayne Reid



CHIHUAHUA DOG CHADRO.
IMPORTED FROM MEXICO BY
R. RENTOUL SYMON, ESQ.

noticed this in the case of individuals met with in the Mexican capital, where the little creature is greatly prized as a pet. He thought it possible that the climate and soil had something to do with the increase of size under expatriation from the high table-lands of Chihuahua, and certainly it seems to be impossible to maintain the small size for many generations in any other country than Chihuahua. Presumably the Conquistadores of Mexico, finding it there, carried it not only to old Spain, but throughout all Spanish America. There are some persons who believe that the Chihuahua was the original of the Belgian Papillon, but this is to confuse the smooth-

coated Chihuahua dog with the less interesting lap-dog of Mexico, whose longer, silkier hair and butterfly ears would indeed justify the belief that it is the ancestor of the Papillon. The portrait of Chadro, lent by



PAPILLON DOG CARLO.
PROPERTY OF MADAME MOETWIL, BRUSSELS.

Mr. H. C. Brooke, is of a typical specimen which was imported from Mexico by Mr. R. Rentoul Symon. The colour is not always white. Chadro has pale fawn points; Lady Fairbairn's Feo was a tiny white dog, with black patches on the head; the Hon. Mrs. Bourke's dog was a delicate fawn, and others have been of a delicate blue with tan points. Madame Adelina Patti's Bonito, presented to her by the President of Mexico enclosed in a bouquet, was black and tan. Her Rigi was a fawn.

The Papillon.—A very engaging little dog is the Papillon, or Squirrel Spaniel. It is generally regarded as a Belgian dog, possibly because in that country it is kept in greater numbers than anywhere else. It can hardly be said to be a native of Belgium. The fact that it is called an Epagneul would seem to point to Spanish origin. It is not a Spaniel properly speaking, any more than the Pekinese is a true Spaniel. One might venture almost to premise that it is a descendant of the tiny silky haired lap-dog which the Spaniards brought over from Mexico in the sixteenth century, and may have imported into the

Netherlands. It is certainly not a new dog. Lap-dogs of similar type and size may often be seen in early portraits in the Spanish galleries, as also in the paintings by Watteau, Fragonard, and Boucher. Madame de Pompadour possessed one named Inez, and Marie Antoinette was especially fond of this diminutive breed.

The name Papillon is obviously given to the dog in reference to its ears, which stand out large and erect like the wings of a butterfly, heavily feathered. But there is another variety with drop ears. The name Squirrel applies to the tail, which is long, bushy, and carried over the back like that of a squirrel. They are very lively and sensible little dogs with an abundant coat of long and silky hair. They may be self-coloured red mahogany, ruby, reddish chestnut, dark yellow, or white with these patches. The head is small, the skull slightly domed, the muzzle rather snipy. About the face and on the front of the legs the coat is short. The dark eyes are round and set



PAPILLON BITCH MIGNONNE.
OWNED BY MADAME DELVILLE, BRUSSELS.

somewhat low, with an alertly intelligent expression. The back is straight and not long, and the body is not so cobby as that of the Blenheim Spaniel or the Toy Pomeranian. The legs are short, straight, and rather fine. The average height of the Papillon is nine inches, and the weight from five to eight pounds. Many do not weigh

more than four pounds, and these are regarded as the more precious. Some of the best specimens shown recently have been owned by Madame Delville, of Brussels, Madame Fritch, of Paris; M. Nicolai, of Liège, and Madame Moetwil, of Brussels.

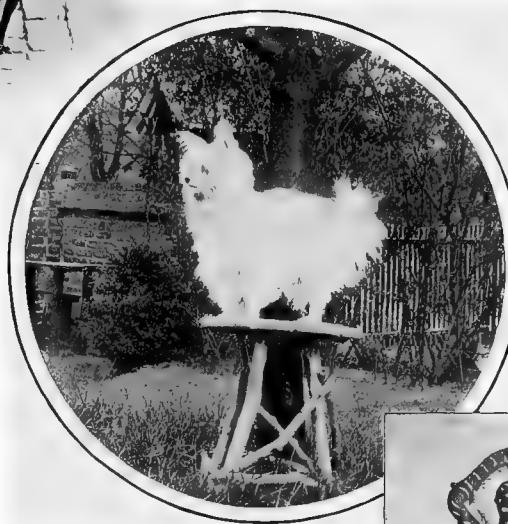
The Little Lion Dog.—Russia is supposed to be the original home of the Little Lion dog, but the breed has now no distinctively local habitation, and it may be found as often in Germany or Holland as



GERMAN TOY TERRIERS.

in any other country. It is a dog of about five pounds in weight with a long wavy coat which may be of almost any colour; but white, lemon or black are to be preferred. Some are parti-coloured. The name comes

from the fashion of clipping the coat from the shoulders to the tuft of the tail, leaving a profuse mane which gives the appearance of a lion in miniature. It is an active, well proportioned dog, with a winning disposition, which makes one wonder why it has not become fashionable. At the present time Madame M. de Conninck, of Dieghem, is one of the few owners who breed the Lion dog with success.



SEIDENSPITZ
PUSSL-ERDMANNSHEIM.
OWNED BY FRAU E. ILGNER,
BAD SODEN.

German Toy Dogs.—The **Seidenspitz** is a not very common German toy breed, in general appearance something between a Maltese and a Pomeranian. As its name implies, it is really a silky coated Pomeranian, and it conforms in all points with the Toy Pomeranian excepting that its feet are finer and longer, and that its coat instead of being fluffy lies in soft silky locks about six inches in length. The hair, which is always white, is shaved on the muzzle to the eyes, although occasionally a moustache is left as on the Poodle. The legs, from the feet to the stifles, are also shaved, and the hair on the ears is clipped, But the less he is trimmed the better. The nose is black and the eyes are dark. The average weight is 5 lb. The example in the

photograph is Pussl-Erdmannsheim, the property of Frau Ilgner, Bad Soden. He took first prize in his class at a recent show at Frankfurt. The **Zwerg Pinscher** is a smooth-coated toy terrier, resembling our miniature Black-and-tan. Some are bred exceedingly



SMOOTH BLACK-AND-TAN PINSCHERS.

small, and the maximum weight is 9 lb. A variety of this miniature breed is the **Rehpinscher**, of which a typical example was seen at Cruft's in February, 1907, exhibited by Miss A. Liebmann.

The Bolognese.—Another ladies' toy dog which deserves mention is that of Bologna. It is somewhat sad and plaintive

in nature ; an impression which is perhaps due to its large dark eyes which seem always to be tearful. The coat, which is of pure white, is long, silky and curly. The ears hang down squarely, and are covered with long curly hair. The tail is carried



THE HON. MRS. MCCLAREN MORRISON'S
THIBET SPANIELS. THE SECOND DOG
IN THE GROUP IS YEZO (IMPORTED),
AND NEXT TO HIM HIS SON GRAND LHAMA.

over the back, mingling its hair with the body coat. The Bolognese dog is rarely higher than 10 inches, with a weight of about 5 lb.

The Petit Brabançon.—The Toy Brabantine dog is often regarded as a separate breed, but in reality it is identical with the Brussels Griffon, which it resembles in every respect excepting that its coat instead of being wiry, is short and smooth. In colour it is usually a darker red, and may also be black and tan.

The Thibet Spaniel.—Until comparatively recently the engaging little Thibet Spaniel was not known in England, but it is now frequently to be seen at shows where foreign dogs are admitted ; thanks mainly

to the efforts of the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, who has probably done more than any other dog owner of the present time to introduce and acclimatise unfamiliar breeds.

Mrs. Morrison is no doubt right in her belief that the Thibet Spaniel is the true ancestor of all Pekinese, Japanese, and even English toy Spaniels. The similarity in appearance and type between her imported dog Yezo and the Spaniels from Pekin is too close to admit of any question as to their relationship. The examples of this breed first imported from the monasteries of Thibet were black and white, and also black and tan ; but Mrs. Morrison has succeeded in breeding specimens of a beautiful self-coloured sable, and some of a rich tan and ruby, as well as brown, are now to be seen. They are fascinating little dogs, of a most loving and devoted disposition ; and their sagacity is remarkable. They are hardy and by no means difficult to rear in our climate, and there is every probability that they will soon achieve the popularity which they deserve.

It is important to know that there are two types of Thibetan Spaniel, each of which has its particular votaries among English breeders. Mrs. Frank Wormald, for instance, who has imported several from the original source, is strongly in favour of maintaining the long nosed variety, in contradistinction to those who hold that the Thibetan should resemble in regard to nose its relative the Pekinese. Mrs. Wormald considers that the long nose is characteristic of the true type. It is not a very uncommon breed in Northern India, as these dogs are frequently brought over the frontier.

The Hapa Dog.—This is a variety of the Pekinese Spaniel, to which it is similar in general shape, the great difference being that the Hapa is a smooth-coated dog, and is therefore destitute of one of the chief attractions of the Pekinese. It is only very recently that specimens have been seen in England. One named Ta Jen was imported by the Hon. Mrs. Lancelot Carnegie, and exhibited at the first show of the Pekinese Club in July, 1907. It was

led into the ring by a Chinese nurse in native costume. In appearance, Ta Jen was not unlike a tiny Miniature Bulldog, with a quaint fierce face and large eyes set far apart, and with ears "like the sails of a war junk." His tail was short but not docked. His weight might be 5 lb. or 6 lb., and in colour he was black and tan. A dog of the same variety, but fawn and white, is owned by Lord Howe. Both were imported by Mrs. Carnegie from Pekin, where they were said to have been purloined from the Imperial Palace.

The Havana and Manilla Spaniels.—These two little toy Spaniels are no doubt varieties of the ancient Maltese dog, from which they differ only in minor points, although owners both in Cuba and the Philippines claim them as native breeds. The Manilla is somewhat larger than the Maltese and may attain to a weight of 16 lb. Usually it is white, and the coat instead of falling straight lies in wavy strands. The eyes are large, black, and lustrous, and the nose, also, is jet black. Miss Pidgeley endeavoured to form a kennel of the variety, and her Tina was a very good specimen who lived to be over eighteen years old, with her senses unimpaired. Tina was the dam of Archer, also a typical one. The Manilla Spaniel is an uncommonly intelligent little dog, and is as quick as a Poodle at learning tricks.

The Havanese dog has a softer coat, and in colour it may as often be brown as white. A very good bitch was shown by Mme. Malenfer at the Tuileries Gardens in 1907, Poulka de Dieghem by name, bred by M. Max de Conninck, who has kept many of the breed in France. Poulka is a chestnut brown, or *café au lait* colour, with an excellent consistency of coat, and a good head with large, expressive eyes. In general appearance she reminds one of the Lhasa Terrier. Another good specimen was M. Desmaison's Titine, but Poulka was the more typical, and gained the first prize under Mr. F. Gresham. The Havanese makes an admirable pet, and like its Cuban relative it is remarkably wise.

The Mongolian Dog.—Another interesting and unfamiliar variety of what the

French call the *chiens de luxe*, is the Mongolian dog. It resembles the Poodle in general shape, but is remarkable for its very thick and closely packed coat of white hair, which is as dense and deep as that



HAVANESE DOG POULKA DE DIEGHEM.

PROPERTY OF MADAME MALENFER, PARIS.

of a Leicestershire sheep. The head is long, with drop ears, and a square muzzle. It is somewhat high on the leg, and round bodied. Three French bred specimens were lately exhibited in Paris.

Hairless Dogs.—Here may be mentioned the curious hairless and semi-hairless dogs which occur in Central and South America, the West Indies, China, Manilla, and certain parts of Africa.

There seem to be two types: one built on the lines of the Manchester Terrier, and sometimes attaining the racy fineness of the Whippet; and the other a short legged, cloddy animal, less elegant and prone to run to ungainly obesity. The size varies. Some are small dogs of four or five pounds in weight; others may average from ten to fifteen pounds, while some are as heavy as twenty-five pounds. These last are decidedly unpleasant in appearance; their barenness giving the impression of disease. It is quite possible that the hairless dog is in actuality a degenerate animal, although this might seem to be disproved by the circumstance that most specimens are very

active and remarkably intelligent. The dentition is abnormal and imperfect; a fact which reminds one of Darwin's state-

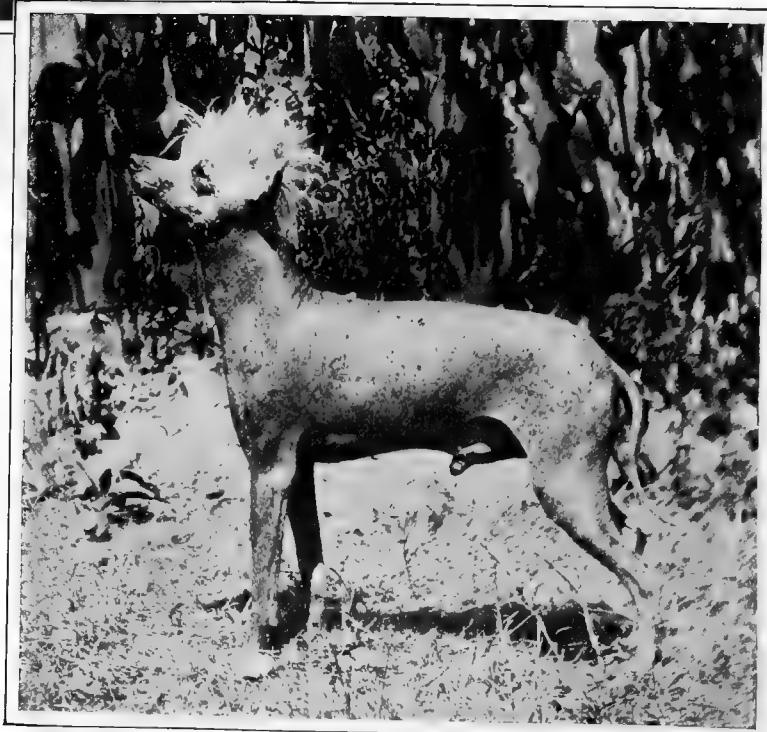


MEXICAN HAIRLESS DOG.
MR. H. C. BROOKE'S
PADEREWSKI JUNIOR.

ment that in most animals the teeth or horns have some relation to the growth or absence of hair, and that bald mammals seldom have large horns or tusks, while the long coated animals, such as the Highland cattle, the wild boars, and the hairy mammoth elephant, are remarkable for the length of their horns or tusks. A dry climate may have had some effect in producing dogs without hair. The skin of the hairless dogs is

usually extremely delicate. It easily blisters in summer if exposed to the sun, and therefore requires to be smeared with grease. It is soft to the touch. The colours vary from black to slate colour or blue. In some specimens it is shrimp pink with black, blue, or chocolate spots, in others blue and tan, or mottled brown.

Some are absolutely hairless, but for a crest between the ears, coming down as far as the stop, and a tuft at the tip of the tail of fine silky hair or bristles. Those with a tail tuft are believed invariably to have also the crest. Occasionally hairs or bristles are found between the toes. The small, cloddy dogs usually show bristly toes. A pink specimen, described by a correspondent, had a silky crest of silvery hair eight inches long, falling over the neck. This dog had a very bushy tail tuft. The colour of the hair in the dark dogs usually corresponds with the colour of the bald skin. But at times the pink or mottled dogs have silvery or brown crests. One of the prettiest of the hairless dogs seen in recent years was a



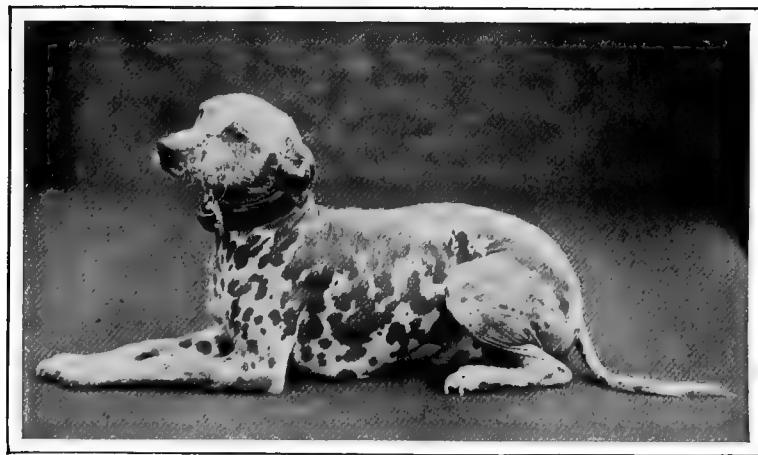
MEXICAN HAIRLESS AND CRESTED DOG
MR. H. C. BROOKE'S HAIRY KING.

light slate blue with pure silver crest. In some instances the crest is stiff and upright, in others it falls softly over the back of the head.

In character the hairless dogs are dissimilar. Some are mere soft, sleepy, and not very interesting curiosities, but others are particularly vivacious and game. Mr. Brooke's Hairy King and Paderewski were exceedingly intelligent, and were apt in hunting rabbit or rat. Miss Pinto's black Cheno was especially tested by Lord Avebury, and found to be of singularly alert mentality, showing considerable acquaintance with the principles of arithmetical calculation. Both of Miss Pinto's hairless dogs, Cheno and Juanita, were believed to be Mexican, as were Mr. Brooke's Hairy King, Oh Susannah! and Paderewski Junior, and Mr. Temple's Alice. Mr. J. Whitbread's Twala was African, and so was Zulu Chief, owned by Mr. S. Woodiwiss. Mrs. Foster's Fatima and Coffee were South American. In the

pied specimens the colour changes curiously with age. In youth the dog may be entirely pink with a few black spots, which increase in size, and mingle together until the whole of the back is black. Some of the hairless dogs never bark, others are as noisy as terriers.

The breeding of these dogs, except with their own kind, is attended with curious results. A Fox-terrier bitch was once put to Hairy King, as it was desired to use her as a foster mother for Bull puppies. Several of the litter were Fox-terriers and fair specimens, but two were weird looking creatures. They had Fox-terrier heads, and they were hairless, the skin being mottled along the body to the hips, where, on each side, was a tuft of terrier hair about the size of a crown piece. The tail was bare from the root to the middle, the end being that of a Fox-terrier. Whilst the legs were bare down to the knee joint, the feet were like a terrier's.



ZULU SAND DOG.

Photograph by C. Reid, Wishaw.



NON-SPORTING CHAMPIONS IN COMPETITION.
THE WINNING DOG ON THE BOARD IS CH. SILENT DUCHESS.

SECTION VI.

THE DOG'S STATUS, SOCIAL AND LEGAL.

CHAPTER LXII.

THE KENNEL CLUB.

BY E. W. JAQUET.

*"Ay, in the catalogue ye go for men;
As hounds, and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels,
curs,
Sloughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are clepp'd
All by the name of dogs; the valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,*

*The housekeeper, the hunter, everyone
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him closed; whereby he does receive
Particular attention from the bill
That writes them all alike: And so of men."*
--SHAKESPEARE.

ON June 28th and 29th, 1859, was held, in the Town Hall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the first dog show ever organised under modern conditions; the precursor of all succeeding canine exhibitions and an event which indirectly was to lead to the formation of the Kennel Club

itself. For the new departure immediately "caught on," and dog shows at once became so popular that within a very short time they were taking place at frequent intervals in every part of the country.

Six years after the Newcastle show—viz. on April 18th, 1865—the first trial of

dogs in the field was held over the estate of Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M.P., at Southill, in Bedfordshire. For fourteen years after the holding of the first regular dog show, no organisation was established possessing any authority to govern or regulate the proceedings in connection with the exhibition of dogs. It is hardly necessary to say that during this interval irregularities and scandals had arisen ; so much so, that if such exhibitions were to continue, especially upon a basis which would enable reputable persons to take part in them, it had become evident that some authority having the power of control and guidance must be established. As I have remarked elsewhere, this necessity arises in connection with all forms of sport as soon as they become popular, and as in the main the aims and objects of the dog-owner are similar to those which prevail among owners and breeders of blood stock, it was felt that a body with power to enforce its decrees should be brought into existence, to do for dogs and dog-breeders and exhibitors what the Jockey Club had done in connection with equine affairs. Prominent amongst those persons of influence, who at this time took a deep interest in canine matters, was the late Mr. Sewallis Evelyn Shirley, of Ettington, the head of one of the most ancient families in the kingdom, a gentleman possessing a most intimate knowledge of everything relative to the breeding and exhibition of dogs, and to him pre-eminently belongs the honour of founding the Kennel Club.

Long before Mr. Shirley took public action, he had seen that unless a responsible authority took affairs in hand, dog-showing and breeding must eventually become a pursuit with which no person who valued his reputation would care to be connected. It was not, however, until April, 1873, that he was able to accomplish the task to which he had long devoted his energies, and that the Kennel Club was actually established. It is entirely owing to the influence of the Kennel Club that to-day dog breeding and dog showing are pursuits which may be indulged in by gentlewomen, and that dog

shows held under Kennel Club rules are patronised by every section of the community, from Their Majesties the King and Queen, down to the humblest artisan ; certainly a wonderful testimony to the acumen and foresight of Mr. Shirley.

Without detracting in the least from the credit due to its founder, it must be granted that the direct inception of the Kennel Club was the outcome of the earlier Crystal Palace dog shows. In February, 1869, the National Dog Club was formed, and in the June following the society held its first and only show at the Crystal Palace. Financially this show was not a success, and shortly after its first and last exhibition the National Dog Club ceased to exist. The promoters of the show were, however, not dismayed at their failure, and felt sanguine of ultimate success ; and although—owing to the risk involved—it was no easy matter to form a committee who would undertake to hold another exhibition near London, yet a second show was held at the Crystal Palace in June, 1870, the details of which were jointly arranged by Mr. Shirley and the late Mr. J. H. Murchison, with the assistance of a large and influential committee. In 1871, although several members of the 1870 committee had declined to act, a second exhibition was held under the same auspices, and on this occasion, although a loss occurred, it was much less than that sustained in the previous year. The promoters of these exhibitions, still undaunted by their earlier experiences, determined to persevere in their enterprise ; but the inconvenience of organising a fresh committee each year, and the fact that the association had no permanent secretary, no funds, no regular office, nor any clerical staff, was so real, that Mr. Shirley set about the founding of the Kennel Club, and, as already stated, its first meeting was held in April, 1873. Associated with Mr. Shirley in this undertaking were twelve other gentlemen—namely, the late Mr. S. Lang, of Bristol, Mr. H. T. Mendel, Major (now Colonel) Platt, Mr. T. W. Hazelhurst, the late Mr. Whitehouse, the late Mr. W. Lort, Mr. George Brewis, the late Mr. J. C. Mac-

dona, the Hon. R. C. Hill (afterwards Viscount Hill), Mr. J. H. Dawes, Mr. C. W. Hodge, and Mr. F. Adcock.

From the very beginning His Majesty the King (then Prince of Wales) took the warmest interest in the Club's welfare, and became its patron in the first year of its existence. From that time until the present, the Kennel Club has continued to receive many marks of royal favour. On his accession to the throne His Majesty signified his gracious intention to continue his patronage, and on the death of Mr. Shirley in 1904 His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was elected by acclamation to the vacant presidentship of the club, a position which he was pleased to accept.

At its foundation the membership of the club was limited to one hundred, but later it was decided that the number of members should not exceed three hundred, and this rule remains unaltered to the present time.

The first business of the newly formed club was to draw up a code of rules for the guidance of dog shows, and a further code for the guidance of field trials of sporting dogs. The former were ten in number, and the latter eleven. Both these codes now appear crude and archaic. To take two instances from the "Rules for Dog Shows." One enacted that if a dog were entered without being clearly identified, it should forfeit any prize which had been awarded to it, and that if the omission were detected in time the dog should not be allowed to compete. In the other rule, the need of strict veterinary inspection was not insisted upon, and only where the total entry of dogs amounted to two hundred was it considered essential that a duly appointed veterinary inspector should be in attendance. It appears remarkable, now that strict veterinary inspection is a *sine qua non*, to find that, perhaps by inadvertence, this rule was the next year omitted altogether. It did, however, appear again in 1876, but was again omitted for a number of years, and although the presence of a veterinary inspector was implied, no *rule* existed providing for his compulsory appointment.

In the year 1879 a thorough revision of both the show and field trial rules had become a pressing necessity, and sub-committees were appointed to undertake this revision. When the new show rules came into force in 1880, their number had been augmented to fifteen. Two of these new rules were of far-reaching importance. The first made provision for the registration of dogs; the other imposed penalties upon persons guilty of fraudulent or discreditable conduct. Such offences were now for the first time taken cognisance of in the rules, although the committee had on many occasions previously dealt with such charges, when complaints had been laid before them.

The rules for field trials, which, when first framed in 1874, numbered eleven, were by the revision of 1879 increased to thirty-one, the old rules having been found totally inadequate to the purpose for which they had been originally framed, owing to the increasing popularity and importance of these meetings.

Since 1880 the rules have been many times revised, and have received many additions as occasion has arisen, and scarcely a general meeting of the members takes place without some needed amendment or addition being made to the code.

After formulating codes of rules, the earliest undertaking of the newly-formed club was the compilation of a Stud Book. In arranging for the preparation of this book, Mr. Shirley consulted the late Mr. Walsh, at that time editor of *The Field*. That gentleman strongly recommended that Mr. Frank C. S. Pearce should be entrusted with this important task, and he was ultimately selected for the office. Mr. F. C. S. Pearce was the son of the Rev. Thomas Pearce, a well-known writer on sporting and canine subjects, who, under the *nom de guerre* of "Idstone," was a popular and regular contributor to the columns of *The Field*, and the author of an excellent treatise on "The Dog." The selection was in every respect an excellent one, the work was commenced forthwith, and the first volume of the Kennel Club Calendar and Stud Book was published in December,

1874. The volume contains over six hundred pages, and is certainly a most admirable production. It comprises the pedigrees of 4,027 dogs, arranged under forty classes. Considering the difficulties which must necessarily attend the preparation of an entirely new work of such magnitude, it is remarkably accurate. Under successive editors the work has been published annually, and now extends to thirty-four volumes, and within its scope and intention it is a work of extreme value.

In connection with the publication of the first volume of the Stud Book, the committee of the club arranged for the publication of a classification of breeds. These numbered forty, divided into "sporting" and "non-sporting" sections. This arrangement continued until 1884, when the divisions were abandoned, and remained in abeyance until 1902. The new breeds added to the register since 1873 are about forty in number; one or two breeds that appeared on the first register have been subjected to rearrangement or their nomenclature has been altered, but the changes have been principally in the direction of the addition of new breeds or varieties, mostly of foreign origin. It is noticeable that in the first classification neither Irish Wolfhounds nor Poodles, amongst other breeds which have since become extremely popular, find a place. Previous to 1877, although champion classes for dogs were certainly provided at shows, they appear to have been under no definite regulations, nor did the rules provide for the title of "Champion." In that year, however, a resolution was passed at a general meeting of the members that the title should not be assumed until a dog had won three prizes; but it was not until 1880 that the rules contained an enactment that no dog should be entitled to be called a champion that had not won *four* first prizes at shows registered in the Stud Book, one of the four being in a champion class. The subject was a frequent matter of legislation. The title "Championship prize" was found to be misleading, and it was finally abolished in 1900, the designa-

tion "Challenge certificate" being substituted, three such certificates won under three different judges entitling a dog to be called a champion. The year 1880 was one of the most eventful in the annals of the club, for it was during this year that the system of registration for dogs was adopted. A system which, strange as it may now appear, at first met with a storm of opposition, not only from interested breeders and exhibitors, but from influential and usually well-informed organs of the press.

In April of this same year *The Kennel Gazette* was published for the first time; originally the *Gazette* was intended as a private enterprise of Mr. Shirley's, and although intimately connected with the club, and containing much official information, it was not the official organ. Its value as a means of intercommunication between the club and its members, and the general public, was, however, so obvious, that in 1881, in accordance with the generally expressed opinion of the members that it was desirable that *The Kennel Gazette* should belong to the Kennel Club as its official organ, Mr. Shirley generously handed it over to the members.

In September, 1896, the committee had under consideration a letter which had been received from Lady Auckland, in which she suggested that facilities should be offered to ladies to become members of the Kennel Club. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the question, who subsequently presented a report recommending the formation of a Ladies' Branch, and in July, 1899, the first committee was elected, with Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle as Chairman.

In 1901, the Council of Representatives was instituted, a body consisting of representatives of registered associations, clubs, and societies, who each year are invited by the committee of the Kennel Club to elect delegates to represent them on the Council. The Council has proved a valued auxiliary of the Kennel Club, as representing the views and wishes of the various specialist clubs and societies upon matters

affecting their interests and the welfare of the canine community in general. From time to time many recommendations of the greatest importance have been sent up to the committee for consideration, and much useful legislation has resulted from their suggestions.

It now remains to give some account of the Kennel government. This is vested in a body of thirty-five gentlemen, the general committee of the Kennel Club, annually elected from the whole body of members, with sub-committees for special departments of work, such as Field Trials, Finance, House, Show, Stud Book and Challenge Certificates and Shows Regulation. The general committee meet at least twice a month, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, sometimes oftener, the meetings lasting from eleven o'clock in the morning until six or seven o'clock in the evening or even later. The Shows Regulation sub-committee also usually meets not less frequently than bi-monthly. The amount of work which often has to be transacted at these meetings can hardly be estimated, even by readers of the reports which appear in *The Kennel Gazette*, as much of the business is necessarily of a routine character. But besides this general business, it frequently happens that appeals or complaints have to be investigated, in which important interests are involved, and which require the very closest attention to evidence or to detail on the part of the committees. The general work of the club is conducted by the secretary, with the aid of an assistant secretary and a staff of eighteen clerks. Some idea of the magnitude of the business transacted may be gathered from the fact that the number of letters received and requiring an answer in a single day frequently reaches three hundred. In addition, daily attention has to be given to a large number of callers on business connected with the various departments, many of whom require personal interviews. This is only part of the ordinary daily routine of the office. At special periods of the year the work is greatly increased in anticipation of the field trials,

the annual show at the Crystal Palace, the compilation of the Kennel Club Calendar and Stud Book and the monthly issues of *The Kennel Gazette*. A moment's consideration of these particulars will certainly convince any observer that the responsibilities of the members of the committee are very onerous, and that the Kennel Club more than justifies its existence, and deserves the thanks of the canine world for the vast amount of time and attention which is ungrudgingly and unceasingly bestowed upon its behalf.

One of the most important functions of the Kennel Club is that which gives the committee power of jurisdiction. In every branch of sport which has the advantage of being governed by a properly constituted authority, with a code of rules for its guidance, it has been found necessary to embody a rule giving power to deal with cases of fraudulent or discreditable conduct. The necessity of such a rule is made apparent by the records of the various governing bodies, and the power to enforce decisions must be absolute if sport is to be purged of the scandals and malpractices which unfortunately still exist.

The perusal of the official columns of *The Kennel Gazette* will furnish much food for thought, and the most casual observer of the administration of the law by the authority governing dog-showing, must admit that a stringent penal rule is absolutely indispensable if such practices as have been alluded to above are not to be allowed to increase and multiply to an extent which would in a very short time relegate dog showing and breeding to the position it occupied prior to the foundation of the Kennel Club.

The power which a penal rule gives to authorities governing the various branches of sport is very great—a power which can damage the character of an individual, and make him or her a person quite unfit to be a member of any society whose aim it is to maintain the purity of the sport it is founded to uphold. To be “warned off” by the authorities governing any form of sport involves most unpleasant conse-

quences socially. It therefore behoves the various bodies possessing power to decide that a man or a woman is unfit to take part in racing, coursing, dog showing, football, or what not, to see that the very utmost care is exercised that nothing has been overlooked in their investigations which shall give the accused person every opportunity of proving innocence.

It may be stated that the procedure adopted by the Kennel Club in cases under the penal rule is as near perfection as it can be, and that accused persons have every opportunity given them of defending themselves. The taking of evidence is based on the procedure in the Courts of Law, and

where witnesses are unable to attend at the hearing of a complaint, their statutory declarations are necessary, if their evidence in writing is to be admitted.

If authorities are to repress malpractices, they must use their power in no uncertain manner, but, as the Kennel Club has discovered, there is no stronger aid to such power than full publicity being given to the proceedings before them, and so long as the public know why a person is declared to be unfit to race, course, exhibit dogs, etc., the decision will be received, if with regret for the necessity, at any rate with a full knowledge of the facts which led the authorities to arrive at their decision.

KENNEL CLUB.

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SPORTING CHAMPIONS IN COMPETITION.

THE WINNER ON THE BOARD IS CH. HIGH LEGH BLARNEY.

CHAPTER LXIII.

THE LADIES' KENNEL ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED).

BY MRS. H. AYLMER.

"I see you are fond of dogs, sir. So am I."—MR. JINGLE.

AUTRES temps, autres mœurs.—When, in 1862, three years after the first dog show on record took place, the names of two ladies, the Hon. Mrs. Colville and Mrs. Burke, appeared among the prize winners at Birmingham, there was probably the usual outcry heard whenever women strike out a fresh line. As time went on, however, a few other ladies had the courage of their convictions, and joined in placing their dogs in public competition; but it was not till 1869 that the custom met with much approval. That year was a memorable one in the annals of women exhibitors, as Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, then Princess of Wales, set the seal to fashion when, at a show held in Laycock's Cattle Sheds, Islington, her Mastiff, Duchess, was second in its class, and was officially described as "the best ever exhibited," and when her two Borzois took first and second prizes in the class for foreign dogs.

In 1870, at the second show held under the auspices of what, three years later, became the Kennel Club, a special prize was offered for the best dog owned by a

lady, and was won by Miss Hales with a Mastiff named Lion.

Prejudice is difficult to overcome, and, in spite of the Royal example, it was not until 1895 that the dog world awoke to the fact that women, who had so long been interested spectators, meant to take a more active part in the play.

The first Ladies' Kennel Association was formed with a long list of vice-presidents, reading almost like an extract from Burke, and her Majesty graciously consented to become patron. Under the association's fostering wing shows were held from time to time at Ranelagh, Holland House, Earl's Court, and the Botanical Gardens.

After many ups and downs the association was voluntarily dissolved in order to make place for a new incorporated association, the members of which run no risks beyond their subscription and 10s. 6d. When, in 1903, the financial affairs of the old association could no longer be ignored, the committee was reorganised, and consisted of the Countess of Aberdeen (chairman), the Lady Evelyn Ewart, Lady Gordon Cathcart, Lady Reid, Mrs. Preston

Whyte, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Carlo Clarke, Mrs. Morgan Crofton, and Mrs. Handley Spicer, with Mr. R. Hunter as the legal adviser and Mr. G. B. Manley as secretary and treasurer *pro tem.* After much assiduous work the liabilities of the old association were entirely cleared with the help of generous subscriptions, Her Majesty the Queen heading the list with £100; and subsequently, when the proceedings of the association were called in question in the courts, they issued from the ordeal with a clean sheet.

An informal conference had been held on March 25th, at 58, Grosvenor Street, between members of the Ladies' Kennel Association and the ladies' branch of the Kennel Club. The L.K.A. were represented by the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Preston Whyte, Mrs. Handley Spicer; the L.B.K.C. by Mrs. C. Chapman, Mrs. Skewes Cox, Lady Lewis, and Mrs. Olyphant. It was hoped that an amalgamation with the Kennel Club might be effected, but the terms asked by the governing body were not such as the committee felt justified in asking the L.K.A. to accept. Another meeting of members only was held at the Morley Hall, Hanover Square, in April, under the presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen, when the various ways of forming a new association were fully discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that some such organisation of dog lovers among women was a necessity. In spite of the cloud still hanging over them, the members pluckily decided to hold the usual summer show at the Botanical Gardens. A strong committee was formed, with the Countess of Aberdeen as chairman and Mrs. Charles Chapman hon. treasurer, several other members of the L.B.K.C. also acting.

The show was an unqualified success, favoured with glorious weather and a record entry of 2,301. H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, president of the association, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke and their daughters, visited the show on the first day, June 26; a parade of prize-winners was held in their honour, and they also went round the benches. Her Majesty the Queen, who was a successful exhibitor

with a Borzoi and a Basset-hound, also honoured the show with a visit on the second day. Her Majesty was much interested in several of the dogs, some of which, by her request, were taken off the bench for a better inspection. As presumably every woman at the show was interested in dogs, a meeting was held to receive the report drawn up by the provisional committee, appointed at Morley Hall, and "to consider a draft constitution and rules for a reconstituted association of women dog owners," submitted by a joint committee formed by the L.K.A. and L.B.K.C. Mr. Farman, a prominent member of the Kennel Club committee, was present, and explained the advantages of a Charter of Incorporation, and the different methods by which it might be obtained. It was explained that every member's liability was limited to the subscription. The question of the name led to much discussion, whether the old one should be retained, with all its memories, pleasant and otherwise, or a new one, such as "The Ladies' Kennel Union," be taken. When it was put to the vote the feeling of the meeting was strongly in favour of the old title, only two hands being held up in favour of a change.

The application to the Board of Trade for Incorporation was, after some delay, heard before the Parliamentary secretary to the Board, Mr. Bonar Law. The proceedings were not held in a public court, so were not reported; but the action was opposed by Mrs. Stennard Robinson, late hon. secretary of the L.K.A., and others acting with her, on the grounds that there were still debts owing by the association, though it had been dissolved. Mr. Farman and Mr. R. Hunter, on behalf of the applicants, were able to prove to the satisfaction of the Board that the constitution of the new association would be very different from the old one, and that, in spite of statements to the contrary in the public press, all just debts incurred by the association had been discharged. The proposed rules having been submitted to the Board, the Charter of Incorporation was granted; needless to say with what satisfaction the intelligence was received by those who had worked so enthusiastic-

ally for the regeneration of the association. The ground was now firm to begin building such an organisation as would do for women in particular what the Kennel Club has done for exhibitors in general.

An office was taken at 47, Pall Mall, and a secretary, Mrs. E. P. Robson, engaged.

All women were eligible for membership, with two exceptions: an undischarged bankrupt, and anyone "who shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the committee, to have in any way misconducted herself in connection with any of the objects for which the association is founded."

Remembering the large sums of money which many of the old association had been called upon to pay, Rule 16, which says, "The liability of members shall be limited to the amount of their annual subscription (£1 1s.), and to the sum of not more than 10s. 6d. in the event of a winding up," is deserving of notice.

Rule 11 states that "every year the accounts of the association shall be examined and the correctness of the balance-sheets ascertained by one or more properly qualified auditors." These two rules should satisfy even the most apprehensive would-be member.

There was to be no social side, but the objects for which the association was established, as set forth in the rules, are many and varied, and all have to do with the dog. "To promote the scientific breeding of dogs and commerce in connection with the same, to advance the general welfare of the dog, and increase the interest of ladies in all canine matters. To suppress malpractice, to promote and arrange the settlement of disputes by arbitration or otherwise, and to decide questions of usage, courtesy, and custom.

"To promote the interests of art in connection with the study of dogs, and painting and modelling the same; to promulgate information on canine matters and subjects by means of lectures, discussions, pamphlets, etc."

In 1904 a new departure was made. In that year the summer show was thrown open to all exhibitors, men and women. Hitherto the Ladies' Kennel Association shows had been confined to dogs registered

as owned by women. In the following April (1905) the first members' show was held, in the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. It was managed entirely without any professional help, and was a splendid success in every way—a result brought about chiefly by the untiring efforts of Mrs. Carlo Clarke.

The idea of a show confined to members did not meet with general approval, some owners considering there was no "kudos" to be derived from winning in such limited company. That it was a good move is proved by the fact that, shortly before the last show (April, 1907), forty-three new members joined. Amongst regular exhibitors it is an opportunity for a youngster to have his first lesson in "ring" manners, and possibly more than one household pet has laid the "foundation stone" of a show kennel by returning home with, perhaps, nothing more ornamental than a reserve or third prize card. At the annual general meeting of the association, held at the Garden Hall, Crystal Palace, October 18th, 1906, the executive committee were reluctantly called on to accept the resignation of the chairman. Residence in Ireland rendered it impossible for the Countess of Aberdeen to attend committee meetings, etc., and with the permission of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, she wished to retire. Reference having been made to how much the association was indebted to Lady Aberdeen, not only for money, time, and influence, but, when the L.K.A. was without offices, placing her own house at the disposal of the association for meetings, a vote of thanks and regret was passed with unanimous feeling.

Another resignation was also announced, that of Mrs. Robson, the chairman bearing testimony to the excellent work she had done as secretary, and the progress made by the association during her tenure of office.

The Lady Evelyn Ewart was unanimously elected chairman, with the following ladies as an executive committee: Mrs. Preston Whyte (Deputy-chairman), Mrs. Aylmer, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Douglas Beith, Lady Cathcart, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Carlo Clarke, Mrs. Graves,

Miss Ella Casella, Miss Hatfeild, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Jenkins, the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lady Kathleen Pilkington, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Serena, Mrs. Edgar Waterlow, Mrs. Whaley.

More commodious offices had been taken at Belfast Chambers, Regent Street, and Miss G. Desborough appointed secretary.

With the approach of the Open Show (1907) it was realised by the executive that, with the best intentions, the committee were not as much in touch with the greater number of members as they wished to be, so an invitation was sent to specialist clubs to appoint a lady member to act on a

representative committee. It was well responded to, and it is hoped that this council will, in the future, be able to do much good work for all concerned.

Another project at present before the executive is that of bringing out, periodically, a pamphlet or magazine, dealing entirely with matters of interest to the members.

From Laycock's Cattle Sheds to the Botanic Gardens is a far cry, but I think I am justified in saying that, with a present membership of about 450, and a substantial balance at the bank, the Ladies' Kennel Association (Incorporated) bids fair to become a permanent institution.

THE PRINCIPAL COLONIAL AND FOREIGN KENNEL ASSOCIATIONS AND THEIR SECRETARIES.

AUSTRALIA.—Kennel Club of New South Wales, J. Smith, Sydney.

„ Victorian Kennel Club, W. Simpson, Melbourne.

AUSTRIA.—Delegirten Commission, Freiherr von Wrazda, Vienna.

BELGIUM.—Société Royale Saint Hubert, V. du Pré, 42, Rue d'Isabelle, Brussels.

CANADA.—Canadian Kennel Club, H. B. Donovan, 124, Victoria Street, Toronto.

DENMARK.—Dansk Kennelklub, V. Möller, 53, Nansensgad, Copenhagen.

FRANCE.—Société Centrale pour l'amélioration des races de chiens en France, J. Boutroue, 40, Rue des Mathurins, Paris.

GERMANY.—Delegirten Commission, O. Stein, 52, Steinmetzstrasse, Berlin.

HOLLAND.—Nederlandsche Kennel Club Cynophilia, Dr. A. J. J. Kloppert, Hilversum.

INDIA.—Northern India Kennel Association, Lionel Jacob (President), Lahore.

NORWAY.—Norsk Kennelklub, K. Berg, Christiania.

RUSSIA.—Société d'Amateurs de Chiens de Race, B. de Behr, 39, Spalernaia, St. Petersburg.

SOUTH AFRICA.—South African Kennel Club, Sir James Sivewright (President), Cape Town.

SWEDEN.—Svenska Kennelklubben, A. Forssell, 10, Banérgaten, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND.—Schweizerische Kynologische Gesellschaft, A. Muller, 20, Zeltweg, Zurich.

UNITED STATES.—The American Kennel Club, A. P. Vredenburgh, 55, Liberty Street, New York.

CHAPTER LXIV.

THE DOG AND THE LAW.

BY WALTER S. GLYNN.

*"Is there not something in the pleading eye
Of the poor brute that suffers, which arraigns
The law that bids it suffer? Has it not
A claim for some remembrance in the book
That fills its pages with the idle words.
Spoken of man?" —O. W. HOLMES.*

WITHIN the last few years the dog as an animal, a piece of goods, a commercial commodity, has increased very considerably in value.

Some few years back such a thing as a show for dogs was unheard of, and the several breeds were not rigidly distinguished; but now the Kennel Club recognises some eighty different breeds and varieties, and there are now many more shows for dogs in the United Kingdom in one year than there are days of the year. A great business is done in all sorts of ways in connection with them; thousands and thousands of pounds change hands over them, and a vast amount of employment is directly or indirectly derived from them.

The affairs, the circumstances, of the dog are now very different indeed from what they were a short time back; he is now a valuable, much-prized animal. In proportion to his size, it is probable that he fetches more money than any animal in the world. He has thousands of owners to-day, where a few years ago he had few, and although it is true that he has been much beloved by mankind, has had much care and attention bestowed on him, and has had applied to him for a very long time the somewhat high-sounding title of "man's best friend," yet it is only of late years that he has sprung into great prominence, and become the thing of commercial value that he now undoubtedly is.

If any proof were needed of this enormous

change that has taken place in the status of the dog, one cannot do better than examine into the condition of the law affecting him in ancient times, and consider it in comparison with that prevailing at the present day.

It may, for example, be interesting to remember that at common law dogs were regarded as of a base nature, and not sufficiently subjects of private ownership to be the objects of larceny; for which result the reason was said to be "that however they are valued by the owner, yet they shall never be so highly regarded by the law that for the sake of them a man shall die." It seems, however, somewhat extraordinary that though it was not larceny to steal the live article, yet if a person stole the skin of a dead dog he could be found guilty of larceny and sentenced to be hanged. In the year 1770, however, dog stealing was made an offence punishable summarily, and stealing a dog or unlawfully having in possession or on the defendant's premises a stolen dog, or the skin of a stolen dog, was punishable by a court of summary jurisdiction either by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than six months, or by an order to forfeit and pay the value of the dog, and also a sum not exceeding £20. Stealing a dog, or unlawfully having one in possession, etc., after a previous conviction of dog stealing, either before or since the year 1861, is a misdemeanour triable at quarter

sessions, and punishable by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than eighteen months, and (or) fine and sureties ; and corruptly taking any money or reward, directly or indirectly, under pretence or upon account of aiding any person to recover a dog which has been stolen or is in the possession of a person not its owner, is a misdemeanour triable and punishable in the same way.

It will probably be of interest to many of those who nowadays follow the sport of Greyhound coursing to know that in the year 1603 or thereabouts a statute was passed which enacted that if anybody—with the exception of some privileged people—should be found keeping “Greyhounds to course deer or hare, he shall straightway be committed to the common gaol for three months without bail except he forthwith pay forty shillings to the churchwardens of the parish where the offence was committed.”

In the reign of Charles II. no one was allowed to keep a dog unless he was fortunate enough to be (1) an owner of a free warren ; (2) a lord of a manor ; (3) an owner of an estate of inheritance of at least £100 per annum for life ; (4) a leaseholder for ninety-nine years of £150 per annum ; or (5) a son or heir of an esquire or one of higher degree. The penalty for keeping a dog by any unqualified person was later fixed at a fine not exceeding £20 for each dog, a moiety of which went to the informer and the rest to the poor of the parish. If the fine could not be levied by distress, the offender was sent to a house of correction with hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

Even as late as Queen Anne’s reign several people were not qualified to keep dogs, and by the statute 5 Anne, c. 14, s. 4, justices and lords of the manor might take away dogs from persons not qualified to keep them, and the case of Kingsworth *v.* Bretton, 5 Taunt. 416, decided that they might also destroy them.

It seems quite plain that in the olden time every step possible was taken to discourage the ordinary person from becoming

a dog owner, and it is therefore not difficult to understand that coursing meetings, dog shows, dog fights, and the like, were not of frequent occurrence. The statute of 1603 already referred to—which was, of course, in the time of James I.—was by no means the only one which was passed dealing with this subject, for in the third year of that monarch’s reign we find another statute, which enacted that—

“ If persons not having manors, lands, or tenements of the yearly value of £40, and not worth goods or chattels of £200, shall use any gun, bow, or cross bow to kill deer or conies, or shall keep ‘ conny dogges,’ then every person having lands or tenements of £100 yearly value in fee simple, fee tail, or for life, in his own right or in that of his wife, may take possession of such malefactors and keep their guns, dogges, etc., for his own use.”

About one hundred years previous to this, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry VII., we find an interesting statute which sets forth :—

“ Forasmuch as it is wele undrestand and knownen that the grettest destruction of Reed Deer and Falowe within the Realme in tyme past hath ben and yet is with Netts called Deere Hayes and Bukstallys and stalkyng with beest to the greate displeasure of our Sovereign Lorde the Kyng and all the Lords and other noble mene within this his Realme havynge forests, chaces, or parks in their possession, rule, and kepyng, so that if the said netts or stalkyng shuld unlawefullly be used and occupied in tyme comyng, as they have been in tyme past, the most part of the forests, chaces, and parks of this Realme shuld be therewith destroied ; Be it therfore established and enacted by the Lords spirituall and temporell and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same that eny person or persons spirituall or temporell having no park, chace, or forest of their owne, kepe nor cause to be kepte eny netts called

Deere Hayes or Bukstallys by the space of a moneth next after proclamacion of this Acte made, uppon payne of forfeicte for every moneth that he or they so kepe or cause to be kepte the same netts, Hayes, or Bukstalles X T I ; and that no person from hercforth stalke nor cause eny other person to stalke with enys boussh or bestys to eny Deere being in eny parke, chace or forest or without, but if it be withyn his oun ground, chace, forest, or park, without licence of the ouner maist' of the Game or keper of the same Ground, etc., upon payne of forfeititure of every tyme that he or they so stalkith X T I."

This meant, in plain language, that in the year 1503 there was an amount of skilful poaching going on with nets, bushes, and dogs, and that if anyone was unlucky enough not to be possessed of parks, etc., and yet dared to go out for a bit of sport in the way of stalking, etc., he was fined the sum of £10 for every time he was caught.

Going back still earlier, a somewhat amusing Act of Parliament will be found to have been passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Richard II.—that is, about the year 1389. Translated, it runs as follows :—

" Forasmuch as divers Artificers, Labourers, Servants, and Grooms keep Greyhounds and other dogs, and on Holidays, when good Christian People be at Church, hearing Divine service, they go hunting in Parks, Warrens, and Connignes of Lords and others to the very great destruction of the same, and sometime under such colour they make their assemblies, conferences, and conspiracies for to rise and disobey their Allegiance ; It is ordained that no maner of Artificer, Labourer, nor any other Layman which hath not lands and teneaments of the value of £40 by year nor any priest or clerk, if he be not advanced to the value of £10 by year, shall have or keep Greyhounds (Hound, nor any other Dog) to hunt, under pain of one year's imprisonment."

Of course, in considering the effect of these early statutes and the way they would handicap the dog owner of the period, it must not be forgotten that the value of money was very different from what it is in the present day.

The Early Forest Laws of ancient times are again most interesting in so far at any rate as they relate to dogs.

Forest Law, which dates as far back as the canons of Canute, was the law of " certain territorie of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wilde beasts and foules of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the King for his princely delight and pleasure, which territorie of ground so privileged is meered and bounded with unremovable markes, meers, and boundaries either known by matter of record or else by prescription." The forest laws which related to dogs, however, referred only to the King's forests, and not to chases and warrens.

For the preservation of game, and to ensure to its fullest extent the King's " princely delight and pleasure," these laws concerning the keeping of dogs were of the most stringent character. Mainwood tells us that solely for the safety of men, goods, and houses, every gentleman, husbandman, farmer, and housekeeper of any worth dwelling within the forest might keep dogs of certain specified kinds, and no others ; that is to say :—

(1) Mastiffs, *expeditated* according to the laws of the forest.

(2) The little dogs, " because it stands to reason there is no danger in them."

No other dog was allowed in the forest except under special grant from the Crown. " Men have claimed," says the same great authority, " to hawk, hunt the hare, and keep Spaniels within the liberties of the forest, which is unlawful without such claim, for it would be in vain to claim the keeping of a thing which was lawful to be kept without any claim."

Canute was undoubtedly a monarch who would stand no nonsense, and who had

decided opinions ; for we find that he ordained "Quod nullus mediocris habebit nec custodiet canes quod Angli Greyhounds appellant," which means "that no one of the middle class" (or perhaps more correctly, "lower order") "shall be possessed of or keep dogs which the English call Greyhounds."

It is probably unknown to what sort of breeds the little dogs referred to belonged, but they were apparently insignificant little toy dogs, for we are told that they were regarded as so harmless that the mowers took them into the fields with them. It is certain that Spaniels (called by Budœus "canis odoriferus") could not be kept in the forest without a special grant. The test in any case was one of size, and foresters were provided with a fixed gauge in the form of a hoop. Only the little dogs which could creep through this were exempt, and as the diameter of the gauge was hardly more than seven inches most of the privileged dogs must have been very little indeed.

The Mastiff, apart from these little dogs, was the only dog allowed in the forest, and he, except under special grant or possibly by prescription, had to suffer expeditation.

In old British language, Mastiffs and all other barking curs about houses in the night, were called "masethefes," because "they maze and fright thieves from their masters."

Every third year the Regarders of the Forest—twelve lawful men accommodated with ministerial functions—made inspection of all the dogs within their jurisdiction, and presented such Mastiffs as they found to be unmutilated to the Court of Swainmote. There being no official executioner appointed by Forest Law, it became the practice of the court "to cause the foresters within whose Bailiwick the owners of such Mastiffs dwelt, to bring them thither where the court might appoint one to expedite them (the dogs)."

The Thirty-first Canon of Canute tells us that the lawing of dogs was called "Genuscissio," which was a cutting or laming of

them in the hams, and therefore the old foresters called it "hamling." But much the more approved form of mutilation for the object in hand seems to have been the cutting off of three toes of the forefeet in the following simple and effective, but extremely brutal, manner.

"A forefoot was placed on a piece of wood eight inches thick and a foot square, and then setting a chisel of two inches broad upon the three claws, he struck them off with one blow of a mallet."

After such operation, apparently on both forefeet, the dog was considered safe, and



A DOG GAUGE OF CANUTE'S DAYS.

"if any Mastiff was found on any wild animal and he (the dog) was mutilated, he whose dog he was was quit of the deed ; but if he was not mutilated, the owner of the mastiff was guilty as if he had given it with his own hand."

The fine for keeping an unexpeditated Mastiff was not more than three shillings ; but if hurt was done to any beast, the master was punished according to the quality of the offence. If one man had two unexpeditated dogs, he was not amerced three shillings for each, but so much for both ; if, however, two men had jointly or in common one such dog, each of them was severally amerced.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that,

looked at from his point of view, the dog has had a terrible unrelenting enemy from the very commencement of things in that heterogeneous mass of beasts and birds which are all included in the one word "Game." One could almost say in sporting parlance, that, at any rate in olden time, he had not a 100 to 1 chance. Everything that could be done for the perfect security of game was done, and would be done even if it meant annihilation, almost to extinction of the dog. If he were found even looking at game when he ought not to, one may be sure the death knell of that particular dog was sounded, and when one thinks over these matters and considers the great handicap that was always on him it is surely somewhat astounding to find nowadays any specimens of the canine race in existence at all.

Relics of the old Forest Laws are, however, still with us. The lord of a manor has still some rather autocratic powers which might work great hardship on the owner of a valuable dog, e.g. the 13th section of the Game Act, 1831, enacts that a lord of manor or steward of any Crown manor, has power by writing under hand and seal to appoint one or more gamekeepers to seize and take for the use of lord or steward, or kill all dogs used within the manor for killing game by any person not holding a game licence.

Badger- and Bull-baiting, Victoria, a great deal of sport etc. Previous to the reign of Queen Victoria, a great deal of sport of the nature of badger- and bull-baiting seems to have been carried on, especially within the Metropolitan Police district. Doubtless it came to the ears of the legislature that the traditions of these sports were in London somewhat abused, and the crowds who collected to witness them no doubt gradually became worse and worse, many rowdy and objectionable scenes being witnessed, until it was felt at last that a whole batch of these forms of sport must be made illegal. Accordingly the statute 2 and 3 Vict., c. 47, was passed, which enacted that (1) Within the Metropolitan Police District every person keeping, using,

or managing any place, room, house, or pit for baiting or fighting lions, bears, badgers, cocks, dogs, or other animals, shall be liable to a fine of £5, or be sent to a House of Correction for not more than one month, with or without hard labour, and that all persons found upon the premises at the time of such exhibitions being given, were liable to a fine of 5s. a piece.

(2) Every person who, within the Metropolitan Police District, shall turn loose any horse or cattle, or suffer to be at large any unmuzzled ferocious dog, or set on or urge any dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person, horse or other animal, shall be liable to a fine of 40s.

(3) Any person who, in the Metropolitan Police District shall use any dog for drawing, or helping to draw, any cart, carriage, truck, or barrow, shall be liable to a penalty of 40s. for first offence (by a later act it was made not exceeding £5 for the second and every subsequent offence).

This statute must, indeed, at the time it was passed, have created a certain amount of consternation among the several different classes of society. One can only feel glad that such brutal exhibitions as dog fights, bear- and badger- baiting and the like, were put a stop to as far as the Law-makers of the day were able, and perhaps also the same remarks apply with regard to the making illegal the use of the dog as a draught animal, though it is true in reference to this latter, dogs as long as they are well treated and properly fed and kept, do not seem to object to being used as such ; on the contrary, in the writer's experience they seem rather to enjoy any such employment, always providing they are with their master or the person they look upon as such.

London is always said to be the centre of all evil, and whatever truth there may be in this, it seems so to have been considered in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign, for although as stated above, these "sports" were made illegal by the statute referred to, it was not until some years later that the provisions of that statute were extended to all parts of the United Kingdom, this being affected by 17 and 18 Vict., c. 60. Whereas

another statute of the same reign, viz. 12 and 13 Vict., c. 92, enacted that the keeping or assisting to keep, or the using or acting in management of places for fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock, or other animal, was subject to a £5 penalty for every day, and also that any person aiding, encouraging, assisting, or baiting any such animals, was liable to a fine of £5 for each offence. This statute imposed a similar penalty on anyone found guilty of any cruelty to any animal.

Privileges of It is popularly, but rather **First Bite.** erroneously, supposed that *every* dog is entitled to one bite. Perhaps it would be more accurate to state that every dog may with impunity have one snap or one intended bite, but only dogs of hitherto irreproachable character are permitted the honour of a genuine tasteful bite. The law quite correctly classes dogs, not among animals "*feræ naturæ*," as naturally disposed to be vicious, but as "*mansuetæ naturæ*," which means by nature peaceable.

The late Mr. Justice Wright once held that the fact that certain dogs were by nature of a fierce breed was evidence to go to the jury that their owner of necessity knew they were dangerous. This is a dictum that would not be accepted by dog owners or anyone with practical knowledge of several varieties of the dog, for it seems impossible to say that any one breed is more fierce by nature than another, inasmuch as every breed from the Mastiff to the lap dog is bound to have a specimen or two who will develop a more or less savage or snappy nature. "Dog," said the late Chief Justice Holt, "is not fierce by nature, but rather the contrary." So long, therefore, as a dog behaves himself, and shows no tendency to attack human beings, the owner is entitled to assume that his dog is innocent of vice, and should the dog suddenly bite a person, he is on this first occasion under no liability for any damage suffered. Once a dog, however, has displayed dangerous propensities, even though he has never had the satisfaction of

effecting an actual bite, and once his owner or the person who harbours him (*McKane v. Wood*, 5 Car. and P.I.) becomes aware of these evil inclinations (*scienter*) either of his own knowledge or by notice, the Law looks upon such dog as a dangerous beast which the owner keeps at his peril.

"Although there is no evidence," said Erle, C.J., (*Worth v. Gilling*, L.R. 2, C.P. 1) "that the dog has ever bitten anyone, it is proved that he uniformly made every effort in his power to get at any stranger who passed by, and was only restrained by his chain. There is abundant evidence to show that the defendants were aware of the animal's ferocity; and if so they are clearly responsible for the damage the plaintiff has sustained."

The onus of proof is on the victim to show that the owner had previous knowledge of the animal's ferocity, though in reality very little evidence of *scienter* is as a rule required, and notice need not necessarily be given directly to the owner, but may be to his wife, or any servant, who has charge of the dog.

The person attacked has yet another remedy. He can, if he is able, kill the dog before it can bite him (*Powell v. Knights*, 26 W.R. 721), but he is not justified in shooting the animal as it runs away, even *after* being bitten (*Morris v. Nugent*, 7 C. and P., 572).

By 28 and 29 Vict., c. 60, the owner of a dog which attacks sheep or cattle—and cattle includes horses (*Wright v. Pearson*, L.R. 4, Q.B. 582)—is responsible for all damage, and there is no necessity to prove previous evil propensities. This Act is wholly repealed by the Act called the Dogs' Act, 1906, which came into force on January 1st, 1907, but the new Act re-enacts the section having reference to damage to cattle, and says that in such cases it is not necessary for the persons claiming damages to show a previous mischievous propensity in the dog or the owner's knowledge of such previous propensity or to show that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of the owner, and it defines the word "cattle" to include horses, asses, sheep, goats, and swine.

The Law looks upon fighting between dogs as a natural and necessary incident in the career of every member of the canine race, and gives no redress to the owner of the vanquished animal, provided the fight was a fair one, and the contestants appear to consider it so. The owner, however, of a peaceably disposed dog which is attacked and injured, or killed, by one savage and unrestrained, has a right of action against the owner of the latter. The owner of the peaceably disposed animal may justifiably kill the savage brute in order to save his dog, but if he takes upon himself to do this he must run the risk of being able to prove that this course was the only means of putting a stop to the fight. The approved method of saving your dog in such a crisis according to a case which has been decided (*Wright v. Rainwear*, 1 Sid. 330) is to beat off your dog's opponent with a stick, but, as is pretty well known, this, with a *game* dog, is a useless method of procedure, and is also an extremely foolish one; there are much better ways of parting two fighting dogs, especially when they belong to the smaller breeds, such as Terriers, in which the writer has some experience. When two specimens of the large sized breeds, such as Mastiffs or Great Danes, are exchanging courtesies in this way, and get a hold of one another there is nothing better than a good big pinch of snuff adroitly placed, and one gentleman whose kennel of Danes was world-famed, always made it a rule when out with his hounds, to carry with him a well-filled snuff-box of substantial size, which he used with invariable success on all such occasions.

"Beware of the Dog" and **"Dogs will be Shot"** are two notices which it is not uncommon, especially in country places, to observe written or painted upon gates or in covers respectively. It may therefore be interesting in this section to inquire as to the way in which the Law looks upon them, and what they mean.

With regard to the former, it is more or less a common practice, especially in lonely districts and in factory yards, where at

times goods and other things have perforce to be left about, for householders and owners to keep fierce watch dogs, and turn them loose or keep them on a long chain, at night, as a guard against burglars and tramps. The danger of this proceeding is, however, that the natural sagacity of the dog does not enable him to discriminate with absolute infallibility, and particularly by night, between these trespassers and other persons who may be coming on lawful business; consequently any person who guards his property in this manner against one source of danger thereby runs the risk of being mulcted in damages at the suit of an innocent person who has fallen a victim to his dog's ferocity, "for although," said Tindal, C.J., "a man undoubtedly has a right to keep a fierce dog for the protection of his property, he has no right to put the dog in such a situation in the way of access to his house that a person innocently coming for a lawful purpose may be injured by it."

Now it is a well-established legal principle that he who keeps anything by nature dangerous (and a fierce dog is unquestionably dangerous), keeps it at his own peril. "Who ever," said Lord Denman, C.J. (in *May v. Burdett*, 9 Q.B. 101), "keeps an animal accustomed to attack and bite mankind, with knowledge that it is so accustomed, is *prima facie* liable in an action on the case, at the suit of any person, attacked and injured by the animal, without any averment of negligence or default in the securing or taking care of it." Now a householder's obligations towards persons coming upon his premises vary according to the class to which such persons happen to belong, or, in other words, according to what right they have to be upon the premises. A person may come upon lawful business or by invitation, and in this case the duties cast upon the householder are to see that the premises are reasonably secure, and to use proper care to prevent damage from unusual danger which he knew, or should have known of. He may come as a licensee, and here the only duty on the householder is to prevent danger of a *latent* character; *i.e.*

lay no trap. Or again, he may come as a trespasser, and as such he can only recover when the cause of his injuries takes the form of a nuisance or is intrinsically unlawful—*e.g.* the setting of spring guns. In each of these three cases, however, it may be open to the householder to set up “Notice” as a defence, which means that he must show he gave notice of the danger, and that this danger was known and appreciated to its fullest extent.

The bare notice “Beware of the Dog” is, perhaps, with one exception only, of no practical value, as it serves merely to intimate that a dog is kept, and does nothing to indicate from what quarter danger may be expected.

The notice, to be legally effective, must be more precise. It should state, for example, that a fierce dog is at large, and if after this warning a person elects to run the risk, and is injured in consequence, he will be held to be the author of his own hurt, upon the maxim *Volenti non fit injuria*. (*Brock v. Copeland*, 1 Esp., 203. *Daly v. Arral*, 24 Sc., L.R. 150. *Smillie v. Boyd*, Sc. L.R. 148. *Stolt v. Wilks*, 22 F. and F.). Further, the notice must be fairly brought home to the plaintiff, and fully understood by him. Thus in *Sarch v. Blackburn*, 4 C. and P. 297, the plaintiff was enabled to recover because, although a notice was published, it was proved that he was quite unable to read. Again in *Curtis v. Mills*, 5 C. and P. 489, the plaintiff was warned not to go near the dog, which was tied up and insufficiently secured. In this case it was held he was entitled to recover if the jury were of opinion that he had not himself been negligent.

If no warning or an inadequate warning is given, any person coming on lawful authority or by licence will be entitled to recover damages for injuries received, provided he did not know from other sources the extent of the existing danger.

As regards a trespasser by night the bare notice “Beware of the Dog” will be sufficient (*Stolt v. Wilks*, supra), for it is precisely against this class that watch dogs are let loose. But in all cases it is well to bear in mind that the man who chooses to keep a savage dog and allow him to roam at large

is *prima facie* liable, and upon him rests the burden of proving that the aggrieved party either (1) fully appreciated the risk he was running under the above maxim, or (2) was a trespasser.

With regard to the other notice referred to above, viz. “Dogs will be shot,” this is a notice which is frequently to be seen in sporting districts; whether it is of any value or not is extremely doubtful. As far as the law is concerned, if it has any significance at all, it can only serve merely as a warning to dog owners that if the owner or occupier of the place wherein it is exhibited, or any of his servants, catch a dog red-handed in the act of trespassing and *actually doing damage* to the freehold or animals thereon, he or they are justified in shooting him if unable otherwise to prevent his doing the damage. It does not mean that stray dogs although trespassing and hunting about in search of game can be shot at sight. Cases on this point are: *Vere v. Cawdor*, 1809, 11 East 568, *Clark v. Webster*, 1 C. and P. 104, *Corner v. Champneys*, 2 March, 584. “A dog,” said Lord Ellenborough, “does not incur the penalty of death for running after a hare on another man’s ground.” To justify shooting it must be proved that the dog at the time was actually in the act of killing; (*Jansen v. Brown*, 1 C. 41), and in *Wells v. Head*, 4 C. and P. 568. Shooting was held unjustifiable because, although a sheep had been worried to death, the dog was running away when shot, and the killing was not, therefore, in the protection of property.

It appears, however, that in ancient parks and free warrens remnants of the old Forest Law still survive, and in *Protheroe v. Matthews*, 5 C. and P. 581, it was decided that the owner of a park was entitled to shoot dogs which were chasing deer, although they were not actually chasing at the moment, and it was not absolutely necessary to destroy them to preserve the game. Again in the case of *Barrington v. Turner*, 3 Lev., 28, the applicant’s deer had trespassed on land belonging to the respondent, who set his dogs on to drive them back. The dogs, as is their nature on such occasions, exceeded their orders, and not only did they

drive the deer back into their own park but chased them far into it, whereupon the park owner shot them, one and all, and he was held justified in so doing. The poisoning of trespassing dogs is prohibited by 27 and 28 Vict., c. 115, whereby every person who places or causes to be placed in or upon any lands (except in a dwelling house or enclosed garden for the purpose of destroying vermin) any poisoned flesh or meat is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £10.

It may be said in passing that as a general rule an owner is not liable for his dog's damage unless done with his consent (*Brown v. Giles*, 1 C. and P. 119), or unless knowing its evil propensities he allows it to be at large (*Read v. Edwards*, 17 C.B., N.S. 245). An interesting case on this point is *Grange v. Silcocks*, 77 L.T. 340. In that case sheep belonging to the plaintiff were trespassing on the defendant's property, and were attacked by the defendant's dog, whom it was proved the defendant knew did not bear an irreproachable character. It was held that, notwithstanding the fact that the sheep were so trespassing, the plaintiff was entitled to recover on the ground that the defendant was responsible for the safe keeping of a dog which he knew to possess an evil nature. With regard to sheep and cattle, of course, since the passing of 28 and 29 Vict. c. 60, mentioned above under "Privilege of First Bite," this scienter or previous knowledge of a savage disposition is of no importance. The proper course for the land owner to pursue is to seize and impound (distress damage feasant) the dog which has done damage until its master has given redress (*Bunch v. Kennington*, 1 Q.B. 679), and if the distrainer demands an excessive sum, and the owner, to obtain the release of the dog, pays the amount under protest, he can subsequently recover the balance (*Green v. Duckett*, 52 L.J., Q. B. 435).

Dog Stealing. This matter has already been referred to in the early part of this chapter, but it deserves perhaps a little further attention. We know that at Common Law dogs were not the subject

of larceny, one of the reasons being that, not being animals available for food, they were considered of no intrinsic value. Dogs, according to Chief Justice Eliot, were vermin, and "for that reason the Church would not debase herself by taking tithes of them."

The Act, 10 Geo. III., c. 18, however, made dog stealing a statutable offence, the punishment for which was a fine of £20-£30, or imprisonment for not less than 12 months, whereas a second offence meant a fine of £30-£50, or eighteen months' imprisonment, and in addition to these substantial punishments the offender had in both cases to be *publicly whipped* between the hours of noon and one p.m., within three days of his conviction, after which he could appeal to Quarter Sessions. It seems that the legislature suddenly became aware of the wickedness of stealing a dog, and were determined, by somewhat drastic measures, to put a stop to a practice which had apparently become rather too prevalent.

The Larceny Act of 1861 revised punishments inflicted under the previous Act dealing with this subject, and made the punishment on summary conviction a fine of £20 or imprisonment for not more than six months, with or without hard labour, whereas to be in unlawful possession of a stolen dog or its skin is under it a misdemeanour triable at Quarter Sessions, and punishable by imprisonment up to eighteen months, with or without hard labour, or by fine not exceeding £20.

By section 102 of the same Act, whosoever shall publicly advertise rewards for the return of lost or stolen property, and shall use words purporting that no questions will be asked, or that the reward will be paid without seizing or making any inquiry after the person producing the property, shall forfeit £60 for each offence to any person who will sue for the same by action of debt. This is a rather extraordinary section, and it is perhaps important in these days to bear it in mind. It will be remembered that a short time ago an endeavour was made to enforce it against one of the papers dealing with dogs. Section 101 of this Act

says that any person corruptly taking any money or reward directly or indirectly under pretence or upon account of aiding any person to recover any dog which shall have been stolen or shall be in the possession of any person except the owner, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction is liable to imprisonment for eighteen months with or without hard labour. In this connection it is useful to add that the statute 24 and 25 Vict., c. 96, s. 100, enacts that the property in stolen goods reverts to the original owner upon conviction of the thief, and he is entitled to recover it even from an innocent purchaser.

Licences. Every dog owner must annually take out a licence for each dog he keeps. The licence, which is obtainable at all post-offices at the cost of 7s. 6d., is dated to run from the hour it is taken out until the following 31st December, and no rebate is allowed under any circumstances. The person in whose custody or upon whose premises the dog is found will be deemed its owner until proved otherwise.

The owners of certain dogs for certain purposes are, however, exempted from taking out licences, viz.: (1) Dogs under the age of six months (30 and 31 Vict., c. 5., s. 10); (2) hounds under twelve months old neither used nor hunted with the pack, provided that the Master has taken out proper licences for all hounds entered in the pack used by him (41 and 42 Vict., c. 15, s. 20), the Master of the pack is deemed the owner; (3) one dog kept and used by a blind person solely for his or her guidance (41 and 42 Vict., c. 15, s. 21); (4) dogs kept and used solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle or in the exercise of the occupation or calling of a shepherd. The number of dogs so kept is limited to two, except on farms where over 400 sheep are grazing, in which case a third dog is allowed. If as many as 1,000 sheep are kept a fourth dog is permitted, and for every 500 sheep over and above 1,000 an additional dog up to the number of eight (41 and 42 Vict., c. 15, s. 22).

To secure this last exemption a declaration must be made by the person seeking exemption, on receipt of which a certificate will be issued by the Inland Revenue Commissioners. The Dogs Act, 1906, lays it down with regard to this exemption for shepherds' dogs, etc., that "the grant of a certificate under section 22 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878, of exemption from duty in respect of a dog shall require the previous consent in England of a petty sessional court, and in Scotland of the sheriff or sheriff-substitute having jurisdiction in the place where the dog is kept, but such consent shall not be withheld if the Court is of opinion that the conditions for exemption mentioned in the said section apply in the case of the applicant."

Muzzling. Just as bull baiting, etc., was first abolished in "wicked London," so to the undoubted discomfiture of countless dogs did the muzzling order first see light in the same place. The Metropolitan Police Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 134), enacted:—

(1) The Commissioner of Police may, if he think fit, issue a notice requiring any dog whilst in the streets (if not led) to be muzzled.

(2) Any policeman may take possession of and detain any dog found unmuzzled in the streets until a muzzle be provided, and the expenses of his detention are paid.

(3) Where the dog wears a collar bearing the address of its owner, notice of its detention shall be sent to the owner.

(4) Unclaimed dogs may be destroyed after three days' detention.

Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878-1894, local authorities (*i.e.* county, borough, or district councils) were empowered to issue orders regulating the muzzling of dogs in public places and the keeping of dogs under control (otherwise than by muzzling). Offenders under these Acts are liable to a fine not exceeding £20.

The Statute 57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, gives the Board of Agriculture power to make orders for muzzling dogs, keeping them under control, and the detention and disposal of stray dogs; and section 2 of the Dogs Act, 1906 (known by some as the Curfew Bell Act) says that the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, shall have effect as if amongst the purposes for which the Board of Agriculture may make orders there were included the following purposes:—

(a) For prescribing and regulating the wearing by dogs while in a highway or in a place of public resort of a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached thereto:

(b) With a view to the prevention of worrying of cattle for preventing dogs or any class of dogs from straying during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise.

Orders under this section may provide that any dog in respect of which an offence is being committed against the orders may be seized and treated as a stray dog.

The Dogs Act, 1906, has also some important sections dealing with seizure of stray dogs, and enacts that where a police officer has reason to believe that any dog found in a highway or place of public resort is a stray dog, he may seize and retain it until the owner has claimed it and paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention. If the dog so seized wears a collar on which is the address of any person, or if the owner of the dog is known, then the chief officer of police or some person authorised by him in that behalf shall serve on either such person a notice in writing stating that the dog has been seized, and will be sold or destroyed if not claimed within seven clear days of the service of the notice.

Failing the owner putting in an appearance and paying all expenses of detention within the seven clear days, then the chief officer of police or any person authorised by him may cause the dog to be sold, or destroyed

in a manner to cause as little pain as possible. The dog must be properly fed and maintained by the police, or other person having charge of him, during his detention, and no dog so seized shall be given or sold for the purpose of vivisection. The police must keep a proper register of all dogs seized, and every such register shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any member of the public on payment of a fee of one shilling, and the police may transfer such dog to any establishment for the reception of stray dogs, but only if there is a proper register kept at such establishment open to inspection by the public on payment of a fee not exceeding one shilling.

Another section enacts that any person who takes possession of a stray dog shall forthwith either return the dog to its owner or give notice in writing to the chief officer of police of the district where the dog was found, containing a description of the dog and stating the place where the dog was found, and the place where he is being detained, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

It is possible that this Act will serve a useful purpose in identifying stray dogs, and underlying many of its sections there seems to be a somewhat unusual wish to prevent a too great display on the part of the police of that objectionable red tape which one has become accustomed to expect Acts of Parliament to assist rather than discourage.

It is to be doubted very much, however, whether it will benefit the cause for which in reality it was brought into being, viz. the prevention of sheep-worrying. The sheep-worrying dog as a rule is an exceedingly clever, wily animal, and is not at all likely to be caught straying by the ordinary country policeman. It is further a pretty generally accepted fact that by far the greater part of sheep-worrying is done by the farmers' dogs themselves, and they in most cases would keep well clear of all places where policemen are likely to be, for

the simple reason that there would be no necessity for them to frequent any such places.

There are all sorts of rumours and statements, however, about the enormous increase of stray dogs since the Act came into operation, attributable, it is said, to the fact that the poorer classes who do not understand the Act, and have no means of doing so, are so afraid of getting into trouble over it that they turn their dogs out into the streets, lose, and disown them. There is, however, one class of persons who hail with delight the passing of the Act. They—the anti-vivisectionists—feel they have scored a point, in that sub-section 5 of section 3 enacts that no seized dog shall be given or sold for the purposes of vivisection, though looking at it fairly it is difficult to see why the ownerless street cur should be the only dog so favoured.

Importation of Dogs. The power of making Orders dealing with the importation of dogs is vested in the Board of Agriculture, who have absolute authority in the matter. They from time to time issue somewhat voluminous orders, the result of which is that any importation of a dog is attended with considerable difficulty and expense.

The initial step to be taken by a person wishing to import any dog into Great Britain from any other country excepting Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, is that he must fill up an application form to the said Board, which he has previously obtained from them, in which he applies for a licence to land the dog under the conditions imposed by the Board, which he undertakes to obey.

On the form he has to give a full description of the dog, the name and address of the owner, the proposed port of landing, and the approximate date of landing, and further from lists which he will receive from the Board he must select the carrying agents he proposes should superintend the movement of the dog from the port of landing to the place of detention, and also the premises of a veterinary surgeon on which he proposes

the dog shall be detained and isolated as required by the Order. With regard to this latter the Board have already approved certain premises for the purpose, viz. at Croydon, Mitcham, Southampton, and Liverpool; but any premises in the occupation of a veterinary surgeon may be proposed and approved if found suitable. An imported dog must be landed and taken to its place of detention in a suitable box, hamper, crate or other receptacle, and as a general rule has to remain entirely isolated for a period of six months. An Order of the Board dated 12th December, 1901, gives full particulars as to the importation of dogs, and will be sent to anyone applying to the Board for it. Noticeable under it is the fact that the article dealing with the detention and isolation of a dog does not apply to “an imported dog which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be a *bonâ fide* performing dog” (why any such dog should be so favoured in preference to other much more valuable animals it seems hard to understand), “or to an imported dog which is intended to be exported within forty-eight hours after its landing.”

The Order does not say so, but it is a fact that a dog belonging to any person in the Diplomatic Service of any other country will be allowed into this country, and is not subject to any of the importation rules.

Another matter which is not referred to in the said Order, and about which the Board is very reticent, is that there is an alternative to detention and isolation. This was brought in under the last Ministry, and it is highly probable that on account of its objectionable features very few people have availed themselves of it. A dog under it has for a certain period to wear a suit of harness sealed by a Board inspector, so that he can be at once identified; a sum of money has to be deposited with the Board, the dog has to be muzzled, and the Board has always to know his whereabouts for the purposes of periodical inspection. Whether this alternative is still allowed or not is unknown to the writer; all he knows is that several letters written on his behalf to the Board a few months ago, asking for information on the

point, could only extract the information that "it is only in very exceptional circumstances that the Board are prepared, subject to a consideration *inter alia* of the position as to Rabies existing at the time of importation, to grant a Special Order authorising the removal of an imported dog from veterinary to private premises during the period of quarantine, and any application by the owner of the dog for a Special Order is required to be supported by a full statement of the reasons for which this exceptional treatment is asked, and the Board cannot consider any application for a Special Order until after the Licence to land the dog in question has been issued."

The Board of Agriculture rightly or wrongly discourage the importation of dogs as much as they can. There is no doubt that their action in the matter of some years back, however clumsily it was carried out, had the effect of stamping out rabies in this country, and it is quite natural that there should be anxiety on their part to lessen the chance of any further outbreak of that fell disease. The "performing" dog, the pet of the diplomat and his friend, must always be a constant source of anxiety, however few there may be of these species which find their way into this country.

To anyone who knows anything about rabies it is a matter of regret that the Board do not make one hard and fast rule for *all* dogs, and in doing so act on the advice of those scientific gentlemen who know most about the subject. The best authorities tell us that proper quarantine for three months is ample for the purpose, and it is hard to understand why an extra three months should be thought necessary in many cases.

It is true that in some cases the Board do allow a dog out of quarantine when he has done only three months, but they do not advertise this fact, and seem therefore to wish that it should not be generally known. The sort of dog that is let out at three months is the pet dog whose owner is in a position solemnly to declare that it has been living with him continuously for a certain stated period previous to his landing ; but,

if six months is necessary in any case, it is very much to be doubted whether this dog, who has maybe with his owner been travelling and never on a "lead" through all the capitals of Europe, is not the very one of all others who should suffer the full term. No such concession is allowed to the valuable show dog, every minute of whose life has been watched, and who has never had any possible chance of coming into contact with a rabid stray dog, and, moreover, whose owner is prepared to swear to and prove this beyond any question or doubt.

Motor Cars and Dogs. Unquestionably the greatest enemy that the dog possesses at the present time is the motor car. If any such statistics were obtainable it would be interesting to know how many thousand specimens of the canine race have lost their lives by being run over by motor cars and cycles since these machines came into being. A dog almost invariably leaves it till the last moment to get out of the way of any vehicle on a road ; he is, in fact, in this respect somewhat like the idea of an Englishman given by an American when asked to express the same, his reply being that having been in London a few days he had come to the opinion that the sole idea dominating an Englishman's life was to see how near he could get to being run over without actually performing the feat. In these circumstances it can well be understood that a dog, accustomed as he only has been to the steady and reliable gait of his friend the horse, who also will never, if he can possibly help it, tread on him, is entirely out of his reckoning with the, in most cases, terribly fast running motor car ; he is unable to gauge its speed, and pays the penalty. In towns where dogs learn to be very careful, and motors are bound to be, the risk is not so great, but on any country roads and lanes which are at all popular with motorists the mortality amongst puppies "at walk" and all dogs is very serious.

Presuming the owner of the dog is fortunate enough to know whose car it was that ran over his dog, and to have some evidence of excessive or unreasonable speed or other

negligence on the part of the car driver at the time of the accident, he will find the law ever ready to assist him. In most cases no doubt the motor owner pays without recourse to law, and in nearly all cases he is probably insured against such accidents, but if he refuses to pay voluntarily, and the owner of the dog is reasonable and proper in his demands, a necessary action at law may as a rule be entered upon with every confidence by the latter.

A dog has every bit as much right to the high road as a motor car. Efforts have been made on the part of motor owners to get the Courts to hold that dogs on a high road are only under proper control if on a "lead," and that if they are not on a "lead" the owner of them is guilty of negligence in allowing his dog to stroll about, and therefore is not entitled to recover: such efforts have not been successful. In the first place, even supposing a Court to hold that the fact of a dog being loose in this way or unaccompanied was evidence of negligence against his owner—and as far as the writer is aware no Court has held any such thing—this would by no means defeat his owner's claim, for the law is, that though a plaintiff may have been negligent in some such way as this, yet if the defendant could, by the exercise of reasonable care, have avoided the accident, the plaintiff can still recover. There are several cases that decide this valuable principle, but there is especially one which is best quoted in any such action, viz. *Davies v. Mann* (10 M. and W. 546). In that case the owner of a jackass, which had been negligently left hobbled and unguarded on a highway, sued the defendant, by the negligence of whose servant in driving along the highway at too rapid a speed the jackass was run over and injured. Baron Parke in his judgment says, "Although there may have been negligence on the part of the plaintiff, yet unless he might by the exercise of ordinary care have avoided the consequence of defendant's negligence he is entitled to recover. Although the ass may have been wrongfully on the high road, still defendant was bound to go along the road at such a pace as would be likely to prevent mischief.

If this were not so a man might justify the driving over goods left on a public highway, or even over a sleeping man, or the purposely running against a carriage going on the wrong side of the road."

Another method by which the motor owner endeavours to escape liability is by contending that the accident was a sudden one, so sudden that it was inevitable, that nothing that he could have done would have prevented it, and that he did everything that it was possible to do.

If, however, the motor is going slowly, these accidents do not occur, and a motorist in going along a road must have due regard for all things that may occur, and must always remember that he is not entitled to go along at such a pace as would be likely to cause accident. In a case decided a short time back the motor driver proved that the dog was in a ditch, and just as he passed by it jumped out in front of him, and did not give him time to pull up. The Court held that that was no answer to the claim, that the driver, knowing full well the eccentricities of a dog, ought to have been prepared for such a contingency taking place; instead of this he, knowing the dog was there, took the risk, did not slow up at all, and must pay the penalty.

An interesting and certainly far-reaching case is *Millns v. Garratt*, which came up on appeal from the Gravesend County Court, in March, 1906, before a Divisional Court presided over by the Lord Chief Justice. In this case the plaintiff and another man were riding along a road on bicycles, when a dog, which it was found was blind, ran in front of them, and collided with the plaintiff's machine, which caused him to be thrown violently to the ground, and severely injured him. It appeared that the dog had been shouted at, and escaped the leading bicycle, but ran into the other, and it was admitted that he had run into the road of his own accord entirely unaccompanied, and was blind. The County Court judge held that the accident was caused by the blindness of the dog, that it was dangerous to traffic, and that there was no evidence of precautions being taken to prevent it

straying in the road, that it was not in fact kept under proper control, and awarded the plaintiff £23 damages.

The Divisional Court, however, reversed the decision of the Court below, and allowed the appeal of the dog owner, against whom it was strenuously argued that the fact that the dog was blind was known to its owner, that it was negligently not kept under proper control, and further that a person was entitled to assume that a dog on a highway could see and would behave as a seeing dog, and therefore not blindly run into danger. The Court were unanimous in allowing the appeal, the Lord Chief Justice saying that there was clearly no evidence of negligence on the part of the dog owner.

Carriage of Dogs by Land and Sea. At common law railway companies are not common carriers of dogs, which means that unless it were their wish to do so they could not be compelled to carry them, and if they did so, they would not be liable for loss or injury unless such injury arose from the negligence or misconduct of the company's servants. By statute, however, a railway company is bound to carry dogs if it has facilities for doing so, but the law does not impose on the company the obligation of an insurer with regard to animals, and as a result the company is only liable to the owner when a dog is injured or killed through the negligence or default of the servants of the company. Unfortunately, however, a railway company is permitted to make conditions limiting the liability it is prepared to assume, but in order to make any such conditions binding on the public two things must necessarily be shown, viz. that the conditions are reasonable, and that there exists a memorandum of the contract between the parties which has been duly signed by the consignor or agent acting for him in the matter.

Before the Railway and Canal Traffic Act (1854) was passed railway companies acted in a most dictatorial manner to all owners of live stock; they simply said we will not carry your animals except on the terms that we are not liable in any event; but the above-

mentioned Act changed all this, and under it every railway company is bound to provide proper facilities for receiving and forwarding traffic, and it especially defined the word "traffic" to include animals. The important section, viz. 7, of this Act, enacted that every company shall be liable for the loss of or for any injury done to any horses, cattle, or other animals in the receiving, forwarding, or delivering thereof, occasioned by the neglect or default of such company, or its servants, notwithstanding any notice, condition or declaration made and given by such company contrary thereto, or in anywise limiting such liability—every such notice, etc., being declared null and void—but always providing that nothing in the Act should be construed to prevent the said companies from making such conditions as shall be adjudged by the Court or judge to be just and reasonable. The section then goes on to say what limit of liability in respect of certain animals might be put upon them by the railway companies unless the persons delivering the same to the railways should declare at the time of such delivery a higher value, in which case it shall be lawful for the company to demand and receive, by way of compensation for the increased risk and care thereby occasioned, a reasonable percentage upon the excess of the value so declared above the respective sums so limited as aforesaid, and which shall be paid in addition to the ordinary rate of charge. The Act, of course, puts the onus of proof of value of the animal, and also the amount of the injury done thereto, on the person claiming the compensation.

In limiting the liability of railway companies in respect of certain animals, the section does not specifically mention dogs, but inasmuch as the section clearly refers to all animals, dogs are held to be included for this purpose, and the case of *Harrison v. London Brighton and South Coast Railway* (31 L.J. Q.B., 113) is an authority on the point. It has become the general custom of all railway companies to limit their liability with respect to dogs to the sum of £2, unless as aforesaid the owner, etc., declares a higher value.

A very important case dealing with this subject was *Dickson v. Great Northern Railway Company* (18 Q.B.D., 176). In this case a valuable Greyhound was sent from London to Newcastle, the ordinary fare being six shillings. The plaintiff's man signed the printed form exonerating the company from liability beyond £2, unless the higher value were declared and paid for extra at the rate of five per cent. No higher value was declared and nothing but the ordinary rate was paid. During the journey the Greyhound was injured by a porter (in the usual slipshod, careless, and stupid manner so closely identified with the actions of many porters) running a trolley over its tail. The County Court judge held that the alternative terms offered by the railway company were unreasonable, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for £25. The Divisional Court on appeal reversed this decision, but on the plaintiff appealing to the Court of Appeal the judgment of the Divisional Court was upset, and that of the County Court judge affirmed. The late Lord Esher in his judgment, shortly put, asked, What was the nature of the condition? In his opinion, it was one of a most violent description. It absolved the company from liability for any negligence, however gross, and for wilful misconduct and dishonesty of their servants. If a reasonable alternative is offered it was true even such a sweeping exemption from liability might become reasonable. In his opinion no reasonable alternative had been offered in this case, for if the percentage asked for had been paid, the dog's fare would have been £3 4s., which was more than that for a first-class passenger for the same distance, with all the liabilities attaching to the carriage of such a passenger.

The above case is undoubtedly a most important one. It is strong authority for the principle that a railway company must offer to the public a reasonable agreement, and it finds as a fact that an extra charge of five per cent. is too much for a railway company to seek to impose under the powers given them by section 7 of the above-mentioned Act. As was natural, rail-

way companies adopted this finding of fact, and we know now that they ask for a much smaller percentage, as an extra rate, where a higher value is declared.

One thing which is always in a railway company's favour is that individuals naturally fear to tackle them; the railway company or other large corporation has, as a rule, an eminent permanent solicitor with a large staff of clerks at his disposal who must at times have very slack periods, and who therefore are only too anxious for someone to commence an action against them. They have unlimited resources, and the result from a financial point of view does not matter one jot to them. It is very different with the individual who stands to lose a considerable amount of his own money if he has the temerity single-handed to tackle such a dangerous machine—a machine, too, which he knows is spoiling for a fight at all times, and will fight it out to the bitter end as far as the law will allow it. This is doubtless responsible for the fact that, although, with the growth of the dog in recent years the numbers of accidents to dogs, and their deaths whilst in transit on railways, caused almost invariably by the negligence and stupidity of railway servants, have naturally increased enormously, yet very few actions in regard to these things have found their way into the courts, and though some have been commenced while the claimant was in the initial heat of the annoyance of having his dog done to death or badly injured, when the calmer mood has come upon him, he has thought better of it, and quietly dropped his action.

A useful case has, however, recently been tried which cannot fail to be of some interest to dog owners by the time it is finally disposed of. It was an action against the Midland Railway Company, and in it the plaintiff, who had the good fortune to have his action tried by one of the most able judges on the Bench, got judgment for £300, which was the sum claimed by him as damages for the loss of a valuable Pointer bitch which was burnt to death in its hamper in the parcels office at Chesterfield station. The railway company admitted that the dog's death was

caused by the negligence of someone for whom they were responsible, but relied on the special contract which had been signed on behalf of the plaintiff, among the conditions of which was the following : "The company will not in any case be responsible beyond the following sums : dogs, deer or goats, £2 each, unless a higher value be declared at the time of delivery to the company, and a percentage of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (minimum 3d.) paid upon the excess of the value so declared."

The value of the dog being agreed, the only question in the case was whether or not this special contract was in its terms just and reasonable within the meaning of Section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854.

The dog was sent from Neath to Chesterfield, the ordinary rate of 4s. being paid, and no declaration of its value was made by the sender. The railway company contended they were only liable for £2, and paid that amount into court. The plaintiff contended that the contract was unreasonable, and in proof of this pointed out that $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the value would make the rate come to £3 15s. for the journey, which was out of all proportion to the risk, that it would amount to five times as much as a third class passenger would have to pay for the same distance, his fare being admitted to be 15s. 6d., and also that it would not be reasonable to seek to impose one rate applicable irrespective altogether of distance. The defendants called evidence to show that the special rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was the usual charge made by all railway companies, and that there was extra risk in the carriage of dogs, and contended that the special contract was just and reasonable, that the argument of the plaintiff, based upon a comparison of the rate charged for a passenger and that for a dog, was fallacious, inasmuch as the risk in the case of a passenger was infinitesimal, whereas it was very appreciable in the case of a dog, and that for the extra risk the company were entitled to impose an extra rate, and the suggested rate was fair and reasonable, and the one commonly made.

The learned judge in giving a reserved judgment went fully into the law on the subject, saying that the case was in principle on all fours with *Dickson v. Great Northern Railway*, decided in the Court of Appeal, and agreed with the judgment of Lord Lindley in that case, wherein he held "that the burden of proving a contract of this sort to be reasonable is thrown by the statute on the defendants." Mr. Justice Walton said : To give evidence of the reasonableness of this contract might present some difficulty, but the burden of proof was on the company. There was another thing, in considering whether a condition like this was reasonable, he might—as appeared from the judgment in *Dickson v. Great Northern Railway*—rightly look not merely at the particular journey which this dog made, but also with reference to the question as to whether it was reasonable, having regard to the public generally. He must look, as it were, at an average journey. That being so, what was the evidence ? There was evidence that the carriage of dogs by railways was attended by considerable risk of loss arising mainly from the fact that they were trying to escape all the time, often in most extraordinary ways. One of the witnesses for the railway company had said, in comparing the risk of carrying passengers with that of carrying dogs, that it was as a million to one. That was rather poetical or metaphorical language, and did not pretend to be in any way statistical, and only established that the risk in the case of a dog was much greater than in that of a passenger. That kind of evidence did not assist him very much, and still left the question whether this charge was a reasonable one to protect the company from the risk of liability for loss. He had to decide whether this was a reasonable premium to attempt to impose for this risk. It was idle, he thought, to compare fares for passengers with those for dogs as had been done in argument. He could take as an illustration an ordinary journey by a dog, of, say, forty miles. The charge would be 1s., and would include the liability of the company up to £2. Suppose, then, that the owner declared excess value to the amount of £2, he would have to

pay under this special contract 6d. extra, to cover that amount. That seemed to him unreasonable. What was the risk? Though perhaps it would have been troublesome, the defendants might have brought evidence to show what it was. They had not done so, and he had no evidence to show whether a rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was reasonable or not, and therefore could not decide the question, although the inclination of his mind was to say that it was a very high premium. The defendants had not discharged the burden put upon them, and he must therefore give judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.*

A matter seriously affecting some dog owners, especially shooting dog owners, who mostly send their dogs on railway journeys with simply a collar and chain, is the very poor accommodation provided for dogs sent in this way, in guards' vans, and especially on railway stations. Guards' vans with kennels in them seem to be on the decrease, and there are very few stations which have any suitable kennels at all, and those which are occasionally to be seen are invariably used for some other purpose, and are always in a filthy state. Several attempts have been made to remedy this state of things, with little or no success. The railway companies have been approached, deputations have attended on the Ministers of Agriculture, but nothing tangible has resulted. The writer has twice attended as a member of a deputation to different Ministers of Agriculture, with the object of inducing the Board of Agriculture to include dogs in the Orders which they issue under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, which, if they care to exercise it, they have the power to do. The Board have, however, definitely refused to do this, contending that it is impracticable to issue Orders with regard to the cleansing and disinfecting of dog pens and vehicles used for their conveyance in the same way as they do for cattle and other animals. There would be, no doubt, some difficulty in carrying out in the present state of things anything

like systematic disinfection, as the vehicle in which the dog has travelled does not, as in the case of the horse box or cattle truck, remain at the place of destination of the dog, and it is of course probable that the same guard's van will carry several dogs for different portions of the same journey; but there is also no doubt that the conveyance and management of dogs on our railway systems ought to be and could be much better carried out than they are at present. A suggestion made by one of the deputations above-mentioned was that railway companies should be obliged to provide proper movable dog boxes which could be carried in the guard's van, and might be ordered by the person desiring to do so in the same way as one now orders a horse box or cattle truck when it is needed. The Board seemed at first to be struck with the idea, for of course proper disinfection of these boxes would be easy, and a dog would stand a much better chance of being properly looked after, and kept immune from disease; they went so far as to receive carefully drawn-up sketches of desirable boxes, which it was suggested should be constructed so that they could fit easily one on top of the other, and that a dog could, when necessary, be easily fed and watered while still in the box; but the Board eventually would have none of it, and intimated that all they could do would be to communicate with the railway companies and ask them to do what they could in the matter, which has of course resulted in nothing.

With regard to the carriage of dogs by sea, the situation may be fairly summed up by saying that the shipowner has by far the best of the bargain. There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether or not a shipowner is a common carrier, but whether he is or not there seems to be very little difference, if indeed there is any, between shipowners and common carriers, in so far at any rate as responsibility for failure to deliver goods at their destination is concerned. The question whether the owner of a chartered ship carrying goods for one person exclusively has the same liability as the owner of a general ship, has given rise

* This decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal in December, 1907.

to conflicting judicial opinions. Blackburn, J., in the case of *Liver Alkali Company v. Johnson*, said : "It is difficult to see any reason why the liability of a shipowner who engages to carry the whole lading of his ship for one person should be less than the liability of one who carries lading in different parcels for different people." And he added that the liability of a lighterman was expressly recognised as being the same as that of a common carrier. Brett, J. (afterwards Lord Esher, M.R.), held on a review of the authorities that shipowners, though not common carriers, yet by custom, *i.e.* the common law of England, have the same liability. "Every shipowner who carries goods for hire in his ship, whether by inland navigation or coastways or abroad, undertakes to carry them at his own risk, the act of God and the Queen's enemies alone excepted, unless by agreement between himself and the particular freighter on the particular voyage he limits his liability by further exceptions." In the case of *Nugent v. Smith* (I.C.P.D. 25 and 427), Brett, J., repeated this opinion, but when this case was taken higher on appeal, Cockburn, C.J., in his judgment, dissented emphatically from Brett, J., and also from Blackburn, J., in his judgment in the other case, saying there was a clear distinction between the common carrier and the private ship. It seems, however, that the balance of authority and principle is in favour of the view expressed by the late Lord Esher, supported as it is by the judgments of other able judges, such as Lord Justice Bowen, who in the well-known case of *Hamilton v. Pandorf*, used very similar language.

The shipowner, nowadays, in carrying anything, seeks to limit his liability in every way that he possibly can, his bill of lading is invariably full of exceptions, limiting his liability as far as it is possible for the human mind to conceive. This is especially so in connection with the shippers of dogs, horses, and other animals, and when a dog does on its voyage meet with any injury, or is maybe lost, it may, as a general rule, be safely stated that it is hopeless to bring any action against the shipowner on account of the same, no

matter how the injury or loss has occurred. Of course if a shipowner is so foolish as to ship a dog without a bill of lading, and the dog be injured or lost on account of something which cannot be called an act of God or of the King's enemies, another situation altogether arises, and the dog owner would find himself in clover, but "Simple Simons" among shipowners are nowadays not numerous, and though it is true no number of express exceptions in a bill of lading can of a certainty be said to be exhaustive, yet so many cases have arisen of recent years between shipowners and shippers, and so many judgments have been given that the exceptions in these agreements must now not only cover almost everything, but are worded in such a way that even the ingenuity of great lawyers will, as a rule, fail to get behind them.

An interesting case, recently tried in the High Court before Mr. Justice Walton, is a good example of what a poor chance a dog-owner has against a shipowner. In this case (*Packwood v. Union Castle Mail Steamship Company*) the plaintiff shipped two prize Collies in a kennel from London to Cape Town under a bill of lading, which contained the following among other terms and conditions : "On deck at shipper's risk. Ship not accountable for mortality, disease or accidents"; "The company are not liable for, or for the consequences of, any accidents, loss, or damage whatsoever arising from any act, neglect, or default whatsoever of the masters, officers, crew or any agent or servant of the company"; and "No claim that may arise in respect of goods shipped under this bill of lading will be recoverable unless made at the port of delivery within seven days from the completion of the ship's discharge there."

The dogs were duly shipped on board the s.s. *Galician*, and during the voyage one of them was lost overboard, in consequence of its being let out of its kennel by someone in the employ of the defendants, and being allowed to go loose about the ship for the purpose, as the defendants alleged, "of getting exercise, which was a reasonable measure necessary for the health of the said

dog." The inevitable result of such treatment was that the dog, which was admitted to be of a nervous disposition, either jumped or was knocked overboard, and was seen swimming in the sea astern of the ship, and, though every effort was made to recover it, was lost.

The defendants in their defence alleged that they had not been guilty of any negligence, and alternatively relied on the terms of the bill of lading quoted above. The learned judge apparently found that the letting of the dog loose was negligence on the part of the defendants' servants, but he said the point was of no importance, as in any event, owing to the terms of the bill of lading, the defendants could not be held liable, for it was expressly agreed that the dog was shipped on deck solely at shipper's risk, and that the defendants were not to be liable for any negligence of any of their servants, etc. Dealing first with this part of the case, the writer, despite the well-known ability of the judge in this particular class of case especially, has always been of opinion, of course with great deference, that at any rate with regard to this point the judgment was appealable. It was not the Collies that were shipped on deck at shipper's risk, but it was the Collies in a double kennel, and this was so stated in the bill of lading. The matter that could only be in the minds of the parties at the time the agreement was made is alone the matter governed by it. Had the Collies, kennel and all, gone overboard, the plaintiff clearly had no case, even although the kennel had been knocked overboard in consequence of gross negligence on the part of the defendants or their servants. Collars and chains were provided for the proper exercise of the dogs, and they could therefore easily, for the purposes of health and cleanliness, have been tied up somewhere in security, even to the kennel

itself, or been led about, and the high rate charged for their conveyance seems to imply that some care and trouble would be taken. The plaintiff can never possibly have contemplated that the ship's people would be so foolish as to let his dog run about loose, especially when he had provided sufficient means for its proper exercise. Let us suppose a person ships a number of golden balls in a box to be carried on deck at shipper's risk under a similar bill of lading; it is essential the balls must have air, and therefore for this purpose the box has affixed to it a wire-netting lid. Let us further suppose some person in the employ of the ship thinks it proper to turn the balls loose on the deck for the purpose of airing them, otherwise than by the wire lid. The balls, of course, at once roll overboard—and they are not one bit more likely to do this than the dog was, in the above-mentioned case. Can it be said that the shipowner in such case is not liable? has he not acted right outside the contract altogether, and done something which can never have been in the contemplation of the parties at the time the contract was made, and which, therefore, cannot be covered by its terms? However this may be, the case quoted did not go higher; it is quite possible other difficulties stood in the way, such as, for instance, that further clause in the bill of lading about notice of any claim having to be given at the port of delivery within seven days from the completion of the ship's discharge, which, maybe, had not been complied with.

The shipowner has invariably in such cases more than one string to his bow, and is a troublesome customer to tackle. The law rightly or wrongly allows him to protect himself so fully that, as has been said, as a general rule dog owners will find he is best left alone.

SECTION VII. PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER LXV.

BUYING AND SELLING, HOUSING, FEEDING, EXERCISE, Etc.

“First let the kennel be the huntsman’s care.”—SOMERVILLE.

MANY people are deterred from keeping dogs by the belief that the hobby is expensive and that it entails a profitless amount of trouble and anxiety; but to the true dog-lover the anxiety and trouble are far outbalanced by the pleasures of possession, and as to the expense, that is a matter which can be regulated at will. A luxuriously appointed kennel of valuable dogs, who are pampered into sickness, may, indeed, become a serious drain upon the owner’s banking account, but if managed on business principles the occupation is capable of yielding a very respectable income; while those who do not make an actual business of it may still, with economy and foresight, cover their expenses by the possible profits. One does not wish to see dog-keeping turned into a profession, and there seems to be something mean in making money by our pets; but the process of drafting is necessary when the kennel is overstocked, and buying and selling are among the interesting accessories of the game, second only to the pleasurable excitement of submitting one’s favourites to the judgment of the show-ring. The delights of breeding and rearing should be their own reward, as they usually are, yet something more than mere pin-money can be made by the alert amateur who possesses a kennel of acknowledged merit, and who knows how to turn it to account; for, in addition to the selling of dogs whose value has been enhanced by success in the ring, there may be a large increment from the marketing of puppies; there are stud fees to be counted, and there is the money-value of prizes gained at a succession of shows. A champion ought

easily to earn his own living: some are a source of handsome revenue.

Occasionally one hears of very high prices being paid for dogs acknowledged to be perfect specimens of their breed. For the St. Bernard Sir Belvidere sixteen hundred pounds were offered. Plinlimmon was sold for a thousand, the same sum that was paid for the Bulldog Rodney Stone. For the Collies Southport Perfection and Ormskirk Emerald Mr. Megson paid a thousand sovereigns each. Size is no criterion of a dog’s market value; the Hon. Mrs. Lytton refused a thousand pounds for her Toy Spaniel Windfall, and there are many lap dogs now living that could not be purchased for that high price. These are sums which only a competent judge with a long purse would dream of paying for an animal whose tenure of active life can hardly be more than eight or ten years, and already the dog’s value must have been attested by his success in competition. It requires an expert eye to perceive the potentialities of a puppy, and there is always an element of speculative risk for both buyer and seller. Many a dog that has been sold for a song has grown to be a famous champion. At Cruft’s show in 1905 the Bulldog Mahomet was offered for ten pounds. No one was bold enough to buy him, yet eighteen months afterwards he was sold and considered cheap at a thousand. Uncertainty adds zest to a hobby that is in itself engaging.

Thanks to the influence of the Kennel Club and the institution of dog shows, which have encouraged the improvement of distinct breeds, there are fewer nondescript mongrels in our midst than there were a

generation or so ago. A fuller knowledge has done much to increase the pride which the British people take in their canine companions, and our present population of dogs has never been equalled for good quality in any other age or any other land.

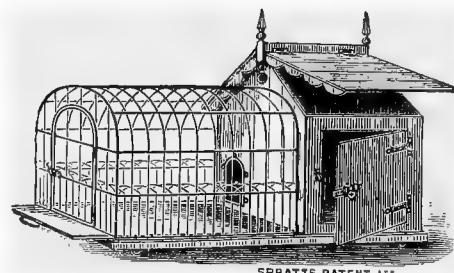
The beginner cannot easily go wrong or be seriously cheated, but it is well when making a first purchase to take the advice of an expert and to be very certain of the dog's pedigree, age, temper, and condition. The approved method of buying a dog is to select one advertised for sale in the weekly journals devoted to the dog and dog-fancying—*The Field*, *Our Dogs*, *The Illustrated Kennel News*, and the *Lady's Field*, offer abundant opportunities. A better way still, if a dog of distinguished pedigree is desired, is to apply direct to a well-known owner of the required breed, or to visit one of the great annual shows, such as Cruft's (held in February), Manchester (held in March), The Ladies' Kennel Association (Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, in June), The Kennel Club (Crystal Palace, in October), The Scottish Kennel Club (Edinburgh, in October), or Birmingham (December), and there choose the dog from the benches, buying him at his catalogue price.

If you are a potential dog-owner, you have need to consider many things before you decide to establish a kennel. In the first place, you ought to ask yourself if you are worthy to keep a dog, and if you are prepared to return his devotion with the care and kindness and unfailing attention which are his due. Will you give him wholesome food with regularity, and a comfortable bed? Will you give him his daily exercise, and keep him clean, and nurse him in sickness, never be unjust to him, or deceive him, or forget him, or punish him without cause? If you are prepared to do these things, then you are worthy; but all people are not so, and there are some to whom the present writer would not entrust the meanest cur that ever was whelped. One owes a duty to one's dog, and to neglect that duty is a shame not less than the shame of neglecting one's children.

In determining the choice of a breed it is to be remembered that some are better

watchdogs than others, some more docile, some safer with children. The size of the breed should be relative to the accommodation available. To have a St. Bernard or a Great Dane gallumphing about a small house is an inconvenience, and sporting dogs which require constant exercise and freedom are not suited to the confined life of a Bloomsbury flat. Nor are the long-haired breeds at their best draggling round in the wet, muddy streets of a city. For town life the clean-legged Terrier, the Bulldog, the Pug, and the Schipperke are to be preferred. Bitches are cleaner in the house and more tractable than dogs. The idea that they are more trouble than dogs is a fallacy. The difficulty arises only twice in a twelvemonth for a few days, and if you are watchful there need be no misadventure.

If only one dog, or two or three of the smaller kinds, be kept, there is no imperative need for an outdoor kennel, although all dogs are the better for life in the open air. The house-dog may be fed with meat-scrapes from the kitchen served as an evening meal, with rodnim or a dry biscuit for breakfast. The duty of feeding him should be in the hands of one person only. When it is everybody's and nobody's duty he is apt to be neglected at one time and overfed



TOY DOG KENNEL ON CASTORS FOR INDOORS.

at another. Regularity of feeding is one of the secrets of successful dog-keeping. It ought also to be one person's duty to see that he has frequent access to the yard or garden, that he gets plenty of clean drinking water, plenty of outdoor exercise, and a comfortable bed.

For the toy and delicate breeds it is a good plan to have a dog-room set apart, with a suitable cage or basket-kennel for each dog. Spratt's Toy-dog kennel and run (No. 171), which is mounted on castors,

is admirable for this purpose, as also is the Maisonette, designed by Mrs. Handley Spicer. The dog-room should have a fireplace or an anthracite stove, for use in winter or during illness, and, of course, it must be well ventilated and be open to the sunlight. A Parish's cooker is a most useful addition to the equipment, especially when a kennel maid is employed. There should be lockers in which to keep medicine, special foods, toilet requisites, and feeding utensils, a water-tap and sink, and a table for grooming operations. The floor of such a room is best kept clean with Sanitas sawdust. For bedding, Elastene wood-wool is to be recommended. It is absorbent, antiseptic, clean and comfortable.

Even delicate toy-dogs, however, ought not to be permanently lodged within doors, and the dog-room is only complete when it has as an annexe a grass plot for playground and free exercise. Next to wholesome and regular food, fresh air and sunshine are the prime necessities of healthy condition. Too much coddling and pampering is bad for all breeds. It is to be remembered that the dog is a domesticated wild animal, and that the most suitable treatment is that which nearest approximates to the natural life of his ancestors. Weakness and disease come more frequently from injudicious feeding and housing than from any other cause. Among the free and ownerless pariah dogs of the East disease is almost unknown.

It is necessary to insist upon suitable housing, since even the scientific managers of our zoological gardens are not always blameless in this respect, for they have been known to keep Arctic dogs in cages exposed to the mid-day sun of a hot summer, with the inevitable consequence that the animals have rapidly succumbed. All dogs can bear severe cold better than intense heat.

For the kennels of our British-bred dogs, perhaps a southern or a south-western aspect is the best, but wherever it is placed the kennel must be sufficiently sheltered from rain and wind, and it ought to be provided with a covered run in which the inmates may have full liberty. An awning of some kind is necessary. Trees afford good shelter from the sun-rays, but they

harbour moisture, and damp must be avoided at all costs.

When only one outdoor dog is kept, a kennel can be improvised out of a packing-case, supported on bricks above the ground, with the entrance properly shielded from the weather. An old square zinc cistern is a good substitute for the old-fashioned and unsatisfactory barrel-



SHOW DOG CHAIN WITH SPRING HOOKS
AND SWIVELS

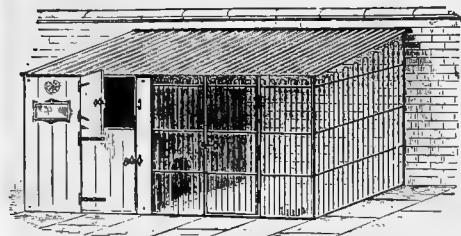
kennel, if it is proportionate to the dog's size. No dog should be allowed to live in a kennel in which he cannot turn round at full length. Properly constructed, portable, and well-ventilated kennels for single dogs are not expensive, however, and are greatly to be preferred to any amateurish makeshift. A good one for a Terrier need not cost more than a pound. It is usually the single dog that suffers most from imperfect accommodation. His kennel is generally too small to admit of a good bed of straw, and if there is no railed-in run attached he must needs be chained up. The dog that is kept on the chain becomes dirty in his habits, unhappy, and savage. His chain is often too short and is not provided with swivels to avert kinks. On a sudden alarm, or on the appearance of a trespassing tabby, he will often bound forward at the risk of dislocating his neck. The yard-dog's chain ought always to be fitted with a stop link spring to counteract



SPRATTS' STOP LINK SPRING.

the effect of the sudden jerk. If it is necessary for a dog to be chained at all, and this is doubtful, the most humane method is to bend a wire rope between two opposite walls or between two trees or posts, about seven feet from the ground. On the rope is threaded a metal ring, to which the free end of the dog's chain is attached. This enables him to move about on a path that is only limited by the length of the wire rope, as the sliding ring travels with him.

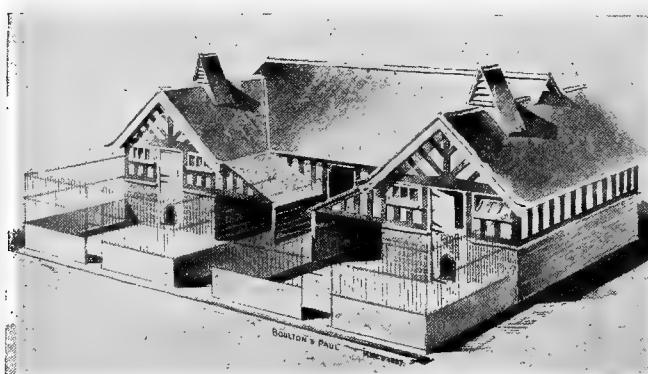
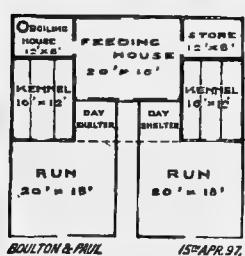
The method may be employed with advantage in the garden for several dogs, a separate rope being used for each. Unfriendly dogs can thus be kept safely apart and still be to some extent at liberty.



A POPULAR AND CONVENIENT FORM OF KENNEL FOR TERRIERS OR FOR BREEDING.
(SPRATT'S NO. 147.)

There is no obvious advantage in keeping a watch-dog on the chain rather than in an enclosed compound, unless he is expected to go for a possible burglar and attack him. A wire netting enclosure can easily be constructed at very little expense. For the more powerful dogs the use of wrought-iron railings is advisable, and

capacity, and price that a choice can only be determined by the dog-owner's requirements. A loose box makes an admirable kennel for a large dog, and a stable with its range of stalls can always be converted into a dog-house. If two or three Terriers are kept, a small lean-to shed, combining a sleeping-room and a covered run, should serve. Spratt's No. 147 is a convenient type. It is cosy, well-ventilated, and easily kept clean. Such a kennel is as good as any for the accommodation of a brood bitch and her family. The floor of the run should be paved with concrete, and for warmth in winter this may be strewn with a layer of peat-dust or Sanitas sawdust, periodically renewed. When the number of dogs kept varies, or when there are disagreements and jealousies, it is well to have several of these portable kennels situated in various parts of the garden or grounds; but they are handy and look well ranged side by side along a blank wall. Many owners and breeders prefer to have their kennels compactly centred under one roof. In such cases the best plan is to have a well-designed building properly constructed



BOULTON AND PAUL'S HOUND KENNELS.

these can be procured cheaply from Spratt's or Boulton and Paul's, fitted with gates and with revolving troughs for feeding from the outside. For puppies, which are so destructive to a garden, the movable wire-netting hurdles, such as those referred to by Lady Gifford (*ante pp. 223, 224*) are to be recommended, the advantage being that the enclosure may be removed to fresh ground every few days.

Kennels vary so much in construction,

with bricks. The sleeping apartments and feeding and breeding rooms may be formed in a block from which the separate enclosed yards radiate, or in a quadrangle with the yards in the centre; but as a rule it is better to have the runs outside, for dogs love to have an outlook upon the world around them. Apart from the expense, there is no reason why the kennels, like the racing stables, should not be ornamental as well as sanitary and convenient. Messrs,

Boulton and Paul, of Norwich, supply admirably designed hound kennels. Their wood hunting establishment (No. 760) comes very near to sanitary perfection. Its approximate cost is £800, but the kennels on some sporting estates cost as many thousands—those at Goodwood are said to have cost £18,000. A more modest erection, of which the plan on the previous page is an example, can be had complete for about £170. This may be taken as a suggestion for either a smaller or larger building. In a larger establishment, and where there is a plentiful water supply, it is well to have a sunken hound-bath in the corner of one of the yards, and, of course, separate runs for dogs and bitches.

Whether the yard be encompassed with iron rails or with wire netting, it is well to have the lower part so partitioned at the sides that the dogs in neighbouring runs cannot see each other and quarrel; and this lower partition ought to have no shelf or ridge within reach of the dogs' fore-feet, as the continual climbing to look out is a practice which has a tendency to distort the elbows. But at the front the rails should be open to the ground, and so close together that the dog is not tempted to push his nose through and rasp his muzzle.

Opinions differ as to the best material for the flooring of kennels and the paving of runs. Asphalte is suitable for either in mild weather, but in summer it becomes uncomfortably hot for the feet, unless it is partly composed of cork. Concrete has its advantages if the surface can be kept dry. Flagstones are cold for winter, as also are tiles and bricks. For terriers, who enjoy burrowing, earth is the best ground for the run, and it can be kept free from dirt and buried bones by a rake over in the morning, while tufts of grass left round the margins supply the dogs' natural medicine. The movable sleeping bench must, of course, be of wood, raised a few inches above the floor, with a ledge to keep in the straw or other bedding. Wooden floors are open to the objection that they absorb the urine; but dogs should be taught not to foul their nest, and in any case a frequent disinfecting with a solution of Pearson's or Jeyes' fluid should obviate impurity, while fleas, which take refuge in the dust between the planks

may be dismissed or kept away with a sprinkling of paraffin. Whatever the flooring, scrupulous cleanliness in the kennel is a prime necessity, and the inner walls should be frequently limewashed. It is important, too, that no scraps of rejected food or bones should be left lying about to become putrid or to tempt the visits of rats, which bring fleas. If the dogs do not finish their food when it is served to them, it should be removed until hunger gives appetite for the next meal.

Many breeders of the large and thick-coated varieties, such as St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Old English Sheepdogs, and rough-haired Collies, give their dogs nothing to lie upon but clean bare boards. The coat is itself a sufficient cushion, but in winter weather straw gives added warmth, and for short-haired dogs something soft, if it is only a piece of carpet or a sack, is needed as a bed to protect the hocks from abrasion.

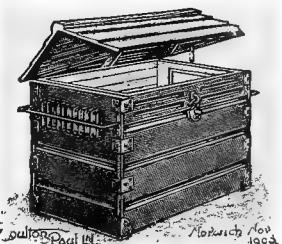
With regard to feeding, this requires to be studied in relation to the particular breed. One good meal a day, served by preference in the evening, is sufficient for the adult if a dry dog-cake or a handful of rodnim be given for breakfast, and perhaps a large bone to gnaw at. Clean cold water must always be at hand in all weathers, and a drink of milk coloured with tea is nourishing. Goat's milk is particularly suitable for the dog: many owners keep goats on their premises to give a constant supply. It is a mistake to suppose, as many persons do, that meat diet provokes eczema and other skin troubles; the contrary is the case. The dog is by nature a carnivorous animal, and wholesome flesh, either cooked or raw, should be his staple food. Horseflesh, which is frequently used in large establishments, is not so fully to be relied upon as ordinary butcher meat. The horse is never specially bred for yielding food, and unless it has been killed by an accident or slaughtered because of physical injury, it either dies of disease or of old age. It is necessary, therefore, to be certain where the flesh comes from before it is distributed in the kennels, and it ought always to be promptly and well boiled. There is no serious objection to bullocks' heads, sheep's heads, bullocks'

tripes and paunches, and a little liver given occasionally is an aperient food which most dogs enjoy. But when it can be afforded, wholesome butcher meat is without question the proper food. Oatmeal porridge, rice, barley, linseed meal, and bone meal ought only to be regarded as occasional additions to the usual meat diet, and are not necessary when dog cakes are regularly supplied. Well-boiled green vegetables, such as cabbage, turnip-tops, and nettle-tops, are good mixed with the meat; potatoes are questionable. Of the various advertised dog foods, many of which are excellent, the choice may be left to those who are fond of experiment, or who seek for convenient substitutes for the old-fashioned and wholesome diet of the household. Sickly dogs require invalid's treatment; but the best course is usually the simplest, and, given a sound constitution to begin with, any dog ought to thrive if he is only properly housed, carefully fed, and gets abundant exercise.

This last necessity comes as a natural attendant on life in the country. It is the town dog who is most often neglected. A sober walk at the end of a lead in crowded streets is not enough. The dog should be at liberty, and taught when young to keep to the pavement, and not endanger his life and limb by approaching the track of on-rushing motor-cars and other vehicles. If he is not led he will, by his naturally restless habit, do considerably more walking than his master. But it is due to him to give him, as often as possible, a run in some park or field, where he can fetch and carry and thoroughly enjoy himself. If such a morning run is not possible, his owner can still give him exercise in the back yard, or even within doors, using a ball, an old slipper, or a cat-skin tied at the end of a length of string and dangled before him, or hung against a wall just above his reach, to induce him to jump up at it. Half an hour of such exciting exer-

cise once a day will keep him in good health. No dog can possibly be in proper condition if he is allowed to spend an indolent life on hearthrug or sofa, and if he is not mentally happy as well as physically comfortable.

In the well-organised kennel the dogs' accessories, such as feeding utensils, collars, chains, leads, and travelling coats, are kept perfectly clean, and the toilet requisites, such as brushes, combs, and sponges, are regularly attended to and disinfected. When the time for a show approaches, the travelling boxes are inspected to ascertain that the hinges, locks, and bolts are in working order and the staples secure. These travelling boxes are an important part of the show dog's equipment. They must be strong and of appropriate size, in shape not too much resembling an ordinary packing case which can be overturned and stowed by mistake beneath a pile of goods in a railway van. Perhaps the roof-shaped lid is best, as it obviously suggests the proximity of a live dog. The ventilation apertures must be properly protected, so that by no possibility can air be excluded. In such a box as the one figured in this column a valuable dog can travel hundreds of miles in safety and comfort. Such boxes are convenient when sending a bitch on a visit. No bitch in season should travel in any receptacle that is not properly ventilated, that does not allow her plenty of room in which to move, and that is not absolutely secure. If she is not to be attended on her journey a duplicate key of the padlock should be sent in advance by registered post. Address labels for use on her return journey should on no account be forgotten.



A TRAVELLING BOX.

CHAPTER LXVI.

BREEDING AND WHELPING.

*"For every longing dame select
Some happy paramour; to him alone
In leagues connubial join. Consider well
His lineage; what his fathers did of old,
Chiefs of the pack, and first to climb the rock,
Or plunge into the deep, or tread the brake*

*With thorn sharp-pointed, plashed, and briars
inwoven.
Observe with care his shape, sort, colour, size.
Nor will sagacious huntsmen less regard
His inward habits."*

SOMERVILLE.

THE modern practice of dog-breeding in Great Britain has reached a condition which may be esteemed as an art. At no other time, and in no other country, have the various canine types been kept more rigidly distinct or brought to a higher level of perfection. Formerly dog-owners—apart from the keepers of packs of hounds—paid scant attention to the differentiation of breeds and the conservation of type, and they considered it no serious breach of duty to ignore the principles of scientific selection, and thus contribute to the multiplication of mongrels. Discriminate breeding was rare, and if a Bulldog should mate himself with a Greyhound, or a Spaniel with a Terrier, the alliance was regarded merely as an inconvenience that brought about the inevitable nuisance of another litter of plebeian puppies to divert the attentions of the dairymaid from her buttermaking or the stable boy from his work among the horses. So careless were owners in preventing the promiscuous mingling of alien breeds that it is little short of surprising so many of our canine types have been preserved in their integrity. Even at the present time there are people who wantonly permit their pure-bred dogs to form misalliances, and consider that no harm is done. But happily this inattention is rapidly giving place to a sense of responsibility, with the result that it is becoming more and more uncommon to meet a dog in the streets who does not bear resemblance to a recognisable breed.

The elimination of the nondescript cur

is no doubt largely due to the work of the homes for lost dogs that are instituted in most of our great towns. Every year some 26,000 homeless and ownerless canines are picked up by the police in the streets of London, and during the forty-five years which have elapsed since the Dogs' Home at Battersea was established, as many as 800,000 dogs have passed through the books, a few to be reclaimed or bought, the great majority to be put to death. A very large proportion of these have been veritable mongrels, not worth the value of their licences—diseased and maimed curs, or bitches in whelp, turned ruthlessly adrift to be consigned to the oblivion of the lethal chamber, where the thoroughbred seldom finds its way. And if as many as 500 undesirables are destroyed every week at one such institution, 'tis clear that the ill-bred mongrel must soon altogether disappear. But the chief factor in the general improvement of our canine population is due to the steadily growing care and pride which are bestowed upon the dog, and to the scientific skill with which he is being bred.

Even the amateur dog-owner, who has no thought of shows and championships, is alive to the common interest of keeping the breeds distinct, whilst the experienced breeder of the show dog not only attends to the preservation of his favourite variety, but often goes so far as to keep the individual strains of that same variety apart. The capable judge knows at a glance the various strains of the same breed, and has no difficulty in recognising a Jefferies Bull-

dog, a Redgrave Dane, an Arkwright Pointer, a Chatley Bloodhound, a Redmond Fox Terrier, a Goodwood Pekinese, or a Copthorne Griffon.

Throughout the whole series of sporting and non-sporting dogs there is hardly a breed which has not been stamped with the character appertaining to particular kennels. Fashion and flattering imitation have been influential in the breeding of dogs as in the breeding of horses and cattle. As a rule, the influence has been for good; but by no means invariably so, since the desire for dogs possessing certain prescribed peculiarities has too often led to the exaggeration of fancy points and to the deterioration of natural type and character. Perhaps the judges who appraise a dog by his head alone, overlooking his qualities of body and limb, or by his colour and coat, and not by the frame that is beneath them, are no less to blame than the breeders who yield to the dictates of temporary fashion and strive for the extreme development of accredited points rather than for the production of an all-round perfect dog who is capable of discharging the duties that ought to be expected of him. Admitting that the dogs seen at our best contemporary shows are superlative examples of scientific selection, one has yet to acknowledge that the process of breeding for show points has its disadvantages, and that, in the sporting and pastoral varieties more especially, utility is apt to be sacrificed to ornament and type, and stamina to fancy qualities not always relative to the animal's capacities as a worker. The standards of perfection and scales of points laid down by the specialist clubs are usually admirable guides to the uninitiated, but they are often unreasonably arbitrary in their insistence upon certain details of form—generally in the neighbourhood of the head—while they leave the qualities of type and character to look after themselves or to be totally ignored. In the estimation of many judges and reporters in the canine press it seems to be necessary, in order to gain a high place in the show ring, that a dog should, above all things, possess a magnificently shaped head—a "grand head" is the stereotyped phrase—and breeders, conscious of this predilection,

concentrate their efforts upon head qualities. To be successful, a Bulldog, for example, must have a good turn-up of under jaw, whatever his body failings may be, and a specimen which has straight legs, short back, massive bone, and the characteristic barrel and hindquarters is passed over if he does not happen to have the jaw that is looked for. The Bulldog has suffered more than almost any other breed from the desire for a "grand head" and front. His body behind the arms and back parts generally have been so neglected that one is repeatedly hearing of prize dogs that are useless at the stud and of bitches that are incapable of producing a healthy litter, or a litter of any kind. It is the same with many of the short-faced Toy varieties, in which the head is considered of paramount importance, with the consequence that it is rare to see a King Charles Spaniel with good body action. With the Fox Terriers straightness of forelegs is the one thing aimed at; in the Scottish Terrier it is a "punishing jaw" that is desired, and many an otherwise excellent dog has been thrown out because his teeth did not meet with the precision of cogwheels. A "level mouth" is a desideratum in most breeds, and the Collie may as well be an inveterate sheep-worrier as appear in the ring with an overshot jaw. The eye is another point upon which many judges hang their faith, and a dog with a light eye is condemned as a criminal. Dark eyes are indeed more beautiful than light, but oculists are of opinion that the light eye is the stronger and more permanently useful instrument.

These are a few of the anomalies which come of the custom of breeding to points, and it is necessary to assure the beginner in breeding that points are essentially of far less moment than type and a good constitution. The one thing necessary in the cultivation of the dog is to bear in mind the purpose for which he is supposed to be employed, and to aim at adapting or conserving his physique to the best fulfilment of that purpose, remembering that the Greyhound has tucked-up loins to give elasticity and bend to the body in running, that a Terrier is kept small to enable him the better to enter an earth, that a Bulldog is massive and undershot for encounters in

the bullring, that the Collie's ears are erected to assist him in hearing sounds from afar, as those of the Bloodhound are pendant, the more readily to detect sounds coming to him along the ground while his head is bent to the trail. Dogs that hunt by scent have long muzzles to give space to their olfactory organs. Hounds that hunt in packs carry their sterns gaily for signalling to their companions. Rough, oily hair is given to water dogs as a protection against wet, as the Collie's ample coat protects him from snow and rain. Nature has been discriminant in her adaptations of animal forms, and the most perfect dog yet bred is the one which approaches nearest to Nature's wise intention.

But when man's requirements have not been wholly met by Nature's crude designs, he has found it expedient to introduce his artificial processes, and to adapt what he has found to the purposes which he has himself created.

The foregoing chapters have given abundant examples of how the various breeds of the dog have been acquired, manufactured, improved, resuscitated, and retained. Broadly speaking, two methods have been adopted: The method of introducing an outcross to impart new blood, new strength, new character; and the method of inbreeding to retain an approved type. An outcross is introduced when the breed operated upon is declining in stamina or is in danger of extinction, as when the Irish Wolfhound was crossed with the Great Dane and the St. Bernard with the dog of the Pyrenees; or when some new physical or mental quality is desired, as when the Greyhound, lacking in dash, was crossed with the Bulldog to give him greater pluck. When this is done, and the alien blood has been borrowed, it is usual to breed back again to the original strain, which thus profits without being materially marred by the admixture. The plan may be exercised for a variety of reasons, as, for example, if you desired to introduce a race of pure white Collies, you might attain your end by crossing a chosen bitch with a snowy Samoyede; or if you wished to put prick ears on your Old English Sheepdog you could do it by crossing one with a French *Chien de Brie*. New types and eccentrici-

ties are hardly wanted, however, and the extreme requirements of an outcross may nowadays be achieved by the simple process of selecting individuals from differing strains of the same breed, mating a bitch which lacks the required points with a dog in whose family they are prominently and consistently present.

Inbreeding is the reverse of outcrossing. It is the practice of mating animals closely related to each other, and it is, within limits, an entirely justifiable means of preserving and intensifying family characteristics. It is a law in zoology that an animal cannot transmit a quality which it does not itself innately possess, or which none of its progenitors have ever possessed. By mating a dog and a bitch of the same family, therefore, you concentrate and enhance the uniform inheritable qualities into one line instead of two, and you reduce the number of possibly heterogeneous ancestors by exactly a half right back to the very beginning. There is no surer way of maintaining uniformity of type, and an examination of the extended pedigree of almost any famous dog will show how commonly inbreeding is practised. In many aristocratic breeds, indeed, it is not easy to discover two dogs who are not descended from an identical source, and breeders anxious to secure litters of an invariable type purposely contrive the mating of near relatives. Inbreeding is certainly advantageous when managed with judgment and discreet selection, but it has its disadvantages also, for it is to be remembered that faults and blemishes are inherited as well as merits, and that the faults have a way of asserting themselves with annoying persistency. Furthermore, breeding between animals closely allied in parentage is prone to lead to degeneracy, physical weakness, and mental stupidity, while impotence and sterility are frequent concomitants, and none but experienced breeders should attempt so hazardous an experiment. Observation has proved that the union of father with daughter and mother with son is preferable to an alliance between brother and sister. Perhaps the best union is that between cousins. For the preservation of general type, however, it ought to be sufficient to keep to one strain and to select

from that strain members who, while exhibiting similar characteristics, are not actually too closely allied in consanguinity. To move perpetually from one strain to another is only to court an undesirable confusion of type.

In connection with the theory of breeding it is to be noted that many dogs and bitches are more powerfully prepotent than others. That is to say, they are found to be more apt in impressing their likeness upon their progeny. The famous prize-winning dogs are not necessarily to be relied upon to beget offspring similarly endowed with merits, and a champion's brother or sister who has gained no honours may be far more profitable as a stock-getter.

There are many perplexing points to be taken into consideration by breeders, and the phenomenon of atavism is one of them. A dog is to be regarded not only as the offspring of its immediate parents, but also of generations of ancestors, and many are found to be more liable than others to throw back to their remote progenitors. Thus, even in a kennel of related dogs, all of whom are similar in appearance, you may sometimes have a litter of puppies in no visible sense resembling their parents. A white English Terrier bitch, for instance, mated with a dog equally white, may have one or more puppies marked with brown or brindle patches. Research would probably show that on some occasion, many generations back, one of the ancestors was crossed with a mate of brindle or brown colouring. But the old-established breeds seldom reveal a throwback, and one of the best indications of a pure strain is that it breeds true to its own type.

Then, again, there are the influences of environment and mental impression. Our domesticated dogs lead artificial lives, and we artificially restrict and direct their breeding. It is therefore not to be wondered at if occasionally our experiments lead to sterility. Mr. Theo Marples has declared that probably forty per cent. of prize-bred bitches which visit prize-bred dogs are unproductive, and his estimate is to be relied upon. In a wild state dogs would exercise the freedom of natural selection, but we do not permit them to do that. Still the instinct to follow their own choice remains

strong, and most dog-owners must have experienced difficulties with what is called a "shy breeder." It may be of either sex, but usually it is a bitch who, refusing to mate herself with the dog that we have chosen, yet exhibits a mad desire for one with whom we would not on any account have her mated. The writer is of opinion that, apart from the possibility of physical defect on either side, this enforced and loveless mating is accountable for the small and feeble litters which frequently occur in many of our modern breeds. To send a bitch who is in temporarily delicate condition boxed up in a railway van on a long journey, and to assist her immediately on her arrival to a strange and possibly abhorrent dog cannot be good; yet this is very frequently done. The chances of a good and healthy litter are immeasurably increased when inclination is added to happy opportunity, and there is a possibility of natural wooing and consent.

On the other hand a too great familiarity is not to be advised, and one has known many instances of a bitch in season refusing to be allied with a kennel mate with whom she has fed and lodged and hunted all the days of her life. The natural propensities and preferences of a bitch ought, to some extent, to be considered. Give her the privilege of choosing one out of three or four approved mates; she will probably select by instinct the one best suited to be the sire of her puppies. But force her to form an alliance with a dog whom she hates, and the resulting litter is likely to be a disappointment.

Mental impression, both at the time of connection and during the period of pregnancy, exercises a very considerable influence upon the physical condition and the individual appearance of the offspring. Even the bitch's surroundings during the sixty-three days before the puppies are born are believed to have a determining effect. Obviously they must be of a kind calculated to contribute to her comfort and peace of mind; but some breeders go further, and argue that even the colour of the immediate surroundings influences the colour of the progeny, as that if you wish for pure white puppies the interior of the kennel should be white, and that black walls are

likely to intensify the richness of a black coat. But the breeders of Dalmatians and Harlequin Great Danes do not appear to appreciate this theory, for it is not known that their kennels are decorated either with spots or parti-coloured patches.

In the correspondence columns of the canine press one often comes upon references to the influence of a previous sire. A bitch forms an alliance with a dog of another breed than her own. Her whelps are, of course, mongrels; but does the misalliance affect her future offspring by a sire of her own breed? This is a question that has been frequently discussed. The majority of dog-breeders declare that there is no subsequent effect. Scientific zoologists, however, aver that the influence of the male extends beyond his own immediate progeny, and there is the well-known example quoted as a proof by Darwin of the mare who was paired with a zebra. Her foal by the zebra was distinctly marked, which was to be expected; but afterwards, when she was mated with stallions of her own kind, the zebra stripes were still obvious, although in diminishing degrees, in all of her successive offspring. There is a closer affinity between the various breeds of dogs than between the zebra and the horse, and the influence of a previous sire is far less apparent; but it is against the tenets of science to declare, as many do, that there is no influence whatever. At the same time, the bearing of telegonous progeny is so rarely detectable in the dog that the possibility need not be seriously considered, and if a pure-bred bitch should misconduct herself with a mongrel it is a misfortune, but she need not for that reason be rejected for future breeding operations.

In founding a kennel it is advisable to begin with the possession of a bitch. As a companion the female is to be preferred to the male; she is not less affectionate and faithful, and she is usually much cleaner in her habits in the house. If it is intended to breed by her, she should be very carefully chosen and proved to be free from any serious fault or predisposition to disease. Not only should her written pedigree be scrupulously scrutinised, but her own constitution and that of her parents on both sides should be minutely inquired into.

A bitch comes into season for breeding twice in a year; the first time when she is reaching maturity, usually at the age of from seven to ten months. Her condition will readily be discerned by the fact of an increased attentiveness of the opposite sex and the appearance of a mucous discharge from the vagina. She should then be carefully protected from the gallantry of suitors. Dogs kept in the near neighbourhood of a bitch on heat, who is not accessible to them, go off their feed and suffer in condition. With most breeds it is unwise to put a bitch to stud before she is eighteen months old, but Mr. Stubbs recommends that a Bull bitch should be allowed to breed at her first heat, while her body retains the flexibility of youth; and there is no doubt that with regard to the Bulldog great mortality occurs in attempting to breed from maiden bitches exceeding three years old. In almost all breeds it is the case that the first three litters are the best. It is accordingly important that a proper mating should be considered at the outset, and a prospective sire selected either through the medium of stud advertisements or by private arrangement with the owner of the desired dog. For the payment of the requisite stud fee, varying from a guinea to ten or fifteen pounds, the services of the best dogs of the particular breed can usually be secured. It is customary for the bitch to be the visitor, and it is well that her visit should extend to two or three days at the least. When possible a responsible person should accompany her.

If the stud dog is a frequenter of shows he can usually be depended upon to be in sound physical condition. No dog who is not so can be expected to win prizes. But it ought to be ascertained beforehand that he is what is known as a good stock-getter. The fee is for his services, not for the result of them. Some owners of stud dogs will grant two services, and this is often desirable, especially in the case of a maiden bitch or of a stud dog that is overwrought, as so many are. It is most important that both the mated animals should be free from worms and skin disorders. Fifty per cent. of the casualties among young puppies are due to one or other of the parents having been in an unhealthy

condition when mated. A winter whelping is not advisable. It is best for puppies to be born in the spring or early summer, thus escaping the rigours of inclement weather.

During the period of gestation the breeding bitch should have ample but not violent exercise, with varied and wholesome food, including some preparation of bone meal; and at about the third week, whether she seems to require it or not, she should be treated for worms. At about the sixtieth day she will begin to be uneasy and restless. A mild purgative should be given; usually salad oil is enough, but if constipation is apparent castor oil may be necessary. On the sixty-second day the whelps may be expected, and everything ought to be in readiness for the event.

A coarsely constituted bitch may be trusted to look after herself on these occasions; no help is necessary, and one may come down in the morning to find her with her litter comfortably nestling at her side. But with the Toy breeds, and the breeds that have been reared in artificial conditions, difficult or protracted parturition is frequent, and human assistance ought to be at hand in case of need. The owner of a valuable Bull bitch, for example, would never think of leaving her to her own unaided devices. All undue interference, however, should be avoided, and it is absolutely necessary that the person attending her should be one with whom she is fondly familiar.

In anticipation of a possibly numerous litter, a foster mother should be arranged for beforehand. Comfortable quarters should be prepared in a quiet part of the house or kennels, warm, and free from draughts. Clean bedding of wheaten straw should be provided, but she should be allowed to make her own nest in her own instinctive fashion. Let her have easy access to drinking water. She will probably refuse food for a few hours before her time, but a little concentrated nourishment, such as Brand's Essence or a drink of warm milk, should be offered to her. In further preparation for the confinement a basin of water containing antiseptic for washing in, towels, warm milk, a flask of brandy, a bottle of ergotine, and a pair of scissors are commodities which may all be

required in emergency. The ergot, which must be used with extreme caution and only when the labour pains have commenced, is invaluable when parturition is protracted, and there is difficult straining without result. Its effect is to contract the womb and expel the contents. But when the puppies are expelled with ease it is superfluous. For a bitch of 10 lb. in weight ten drops of the extract of ergot in a teaspoonful of water should be ample, given by the mouth. The scissors are for severing the umbilical cord if the mother should fail to do it in her own natural way. Sometimes a puppy may be enclosed within a membrane which the dam cannot readily open with tongue and teeth. If help is necessary it should be given tenderly and with clean fingers. Occasionally a puppy may seem to be inert and lifeless, and after repeatedly licking it the bitch may relinquish all effort at restoration and turn her attention to another that is being born. In such a circumstance the rejected little one may be discreetly removed, and a drop of brandy on the point of the finger smeared upon its tongue may revive animation, or it may be plunged up to the neck in warm water. The object should be to keep it warm and to make it breathe. When the puppies are all born, their dam may be given a drink of warm milk and then left alone to attend to their toilet and suckle them. If any should be dead, these ought to be disposed of. Curiosity in regard to the others should be temporarily repressed, and inspection of them delayed until a more fitting opportunity. If any are then seen to be malformed or to have cleft palates, these had better be removed and mercifully destroyed.

It is the experience of many observers that the first whelps born in a litter are the strongest, largest, and healthiest. If the litter is a large one, the last born may be noticeably puny, and this disparity in size may continue to maturity. The wise breeder will decide for himself how many whelps should be left to the care of their dam. Their number should be relative to her health and constitution, and in any case it is well not to give her so many that they will be a drain upon her. Those breeds of dogs that have been most highly developed by man and that appear to have

the greatest amount of brain and intelligence are generally the most prolific as to the number of puppies they produce. St. Bernards, Pointers, Setters are notable for the usual strength of their families. St. Bernards have been known to produce as many as eighteen whelps at a birth, and it is no uncommon thing for them to produce from nine to twelve. A Pointer of Mr. Barclay Field's produced fifteen, and it is well known that Mr. Statter's Setter Phoebe produced twenty-one at a birth. Phoebe reared ten of these herself, and almost every one of the family became celebrated. It would be straining the natural possibilities of any bitch to expect her to bring up eighteen puppies healthily. Half that number would tax her natural resources to the extreme. But Nature is extraordinarily adaptive in tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, and a dam who gives birth to a numerous litter ought not to have her family unduly reduced. It was good policy to allow Phœbe to have the rearing of as many as ten out of her twenty-one. A bitch having twelve will bring up nine very well, one having nine will rear seven without help, and a bitch having seven will bring up five better than four.

Breeders of Toy dogs often rear the overplus offspring by hand, with the help of a Maw and Thompson feeding bottle, peptonised milk, and one or more of the various advertised infants' foods or orphan puppy foods. Others prefer to engage or prepare in advance a foster mother. The foster mother need not be of the same breed, but she should be approximately of similar size,

and her own family ought to be of the same age as the one of which she is to take additional charge. One can usually be secured through advertisement in the canine press. Some owners do not object to taking one from a dogs' home, which is an easy method, in consideration of the circumstance that by far the larger number of "lost" dogs are bitches sent adrift because they are in whelp. The chief risk in this course is that the unknown foster mother may be diseased or verminous or have contracted the seeds of distemper, or her milk may be populated with embryo worms. These are dangers to guard against. A cat makes an excellent foster mother for toy dog puppies.

Worms ought not to be a necessary accompaniment of puppyhood, and if the sire and dam are properly attended to in advance they need not be. The writer has attended at the birth of puppies, not one of whom has shown the remotest sign of having a worm, and the puppies have almost galloped into healthy, happy maturity, protected from all the usual canine ailments by constitutions impervious to disease. He has seen others almost eaten away by worms. Great writhing knots of them have been ejected; they have been vomited; they have wriggled out of the nostrils; they have perforated the stomach and wrought such damage that most of the puppies succumbed, and those that survived were permanently deficient in stamina and liable to go wrong on the least provocation. The puppy that is free from worms starts life with a great advantage.



(Photograph by T. Reveley, Wantage.)

SECTION VIII.

CANINE MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

BY W. GORDON STABLES, M.D., C.M., R.N.

CHAPTER I.

DIAGNOSIS AND SOME SIMPLE REMEDIES.

MY aim and object in the following pages is to describe, in plain and simple language, the various diseases to which the dog is subject, their causes, their signs and symptoms, the course these run, and the most rational method of conducting them to a successful termination.

I have arranged the various diseases, accidents, and other maladies in alphabetical order, so that the reader may have no difficulty in referring to any one of them at a moment's notice. The work, therefore, is a sort of A B C guide to the ailments of the dog. But I earnestly advise every owner of a dog or dogs to read carefully and leisurely this preliminary chapter.

By studying the probable causes of any given malady, we gain an insight into the laws that regulate the health of the animal, and good may thus be done, on the principle that prevention is better than cure. But I do not consider it expedient to burden the reader with a description of the anatomy of any particular organ, further than is necessary for a clear understanding of the nature of the malady or accident; nor with more of physiology and pathology than is barely requisite to the elucidation of the plan of treatment adopted.

Very nearly, if not quite all the numerous ailments that canine flesh is heir to will be found described in brief. The diagnosis of the disease is given wherever necessary, that is, in all cases where there are two or more ailments which somewhat resemble each other, though the treatment required may be different. It is an easy matter for anyone who is in the habit of being among dogs to tell when one of them is ill, but often a difficult matter to tell what

is the matter with him. The state of health is the dog's normal and natural condition, in which there is freedom from pain and sickness, and the proper performance of every vital function, without either dulness or irritability of temper.

Diagnosis.—As the natural standard of health varies somewhat in every dog, the owner of one is often better able at first to know when something is wrong than even a veterinary surgeon. The bright, clear eye of a healthy dog, the wet, cold, black nose, the active movements, the glossy coat, the excellent appetite, and the gaze, half saucy, half independent, but wholly loving, combine to form a condition which only the owners of dogs know how to appreciate fully. But nearly all this is altered in illness; and to treat a dog at haphazard, without first taking all possible care to discover what is really the matter, is cruel.

The first thing we must try to find out is whether he is in any pain. For this purpose, if the case be difficult, he should be examined carefully all over, beginning with the mouth, gently opening the jaws, feeling along the neck, down the spine, and down each limb, inside and outside; then, having laid him on his back, we ought to examine the chest and abdomen well, especially the latter, which should be gently kneaded. Sometimes a hardness will be found in the intestines, which, coupled with existing constipation, may be enough to account for the animal's illness, and the removal of this state of system is at least one step in the right direction. By such an examination any swelling or tumour, bruise or fracture, will be readily discovered. The dog ought now be made to walk about a little, talked to kindly, and

his gait and manner noticed. Some dogs will almost speak to a person after their own fashion, that is, in sign language, and tell the whereabouts of their trouble.

Before prescribing for a dog, it is always best to have the whole history of the case, from the very first noticeable deviation from the straight line of health. We have various signs and symptoms afforded us which, although the dog cannot express his feelings and sensations, generally guide us to a correct diagnosis of the case.

1. First let us take the COAT and SKIN. A dry, staring coat is always a sign of illness, present or to come. *Shivering* is important. It usually denotes a febrile condition of the body, and it is generally seen at the commencement of most acute disorders; and if it amounts to an actual *rigor*, we may be prepared for inflammation of some important organ. Shiverings take place, again, when the inflammation has run to suppuration. In continued fever these chills recur at intervals in the course of the illness.

The skin of an animal in perfect health—say the inside of a dog's thigh—ought to feel gently, genially warm and dry, without being hot. In the febrile condition it is hot and dry, with a more frequent pulse than usual. A cold, clammy skin, on the other hand, with a feeble pulse, would indicate great depression of the vital powers. Death-cold ears and legs are a sign of sinking. The ears, again, may be too hot, indicating fever.

Elevation of temperature is more easily determined by the use of the clinical thermometer. Everyone who keeps a large kennel of dogs should possess one, and it ought to be used in health as well as disease, so that changes may be more easily marked.

The Temperature.—Get the same thermometer that is used for human beings, and one that will take the temperature quickly. Learn to use it on the dog in health. Vets. or medical men may take it from mouth or rectum, but for fear of accidents the amateur should take it in the armpit only. In health the temperature here would be a little over 100. The bulb of the small instrument should be well covered with the skin, and it should be held

so for fully two minutes before being read off. A higher temperature indicates fever, a lower vital depression.

The colour of the skin is, of course, of great importance, often giving the first clue to liver mischief. The skin of a dog in health ought to be soft and pliant and thin; in diseases of the skin it often gets thickened, and frequently scurfy.

2. The MUCOUS MEMBRANES.—Take that of the conjunctiva, for instance. The white of the eye of a dog should be like that of a well-boiled egg, with here and there, perhaps, a little capillary vessel making its appearance. In febrile disorders the eye is invariably injected. In jaundice it is a bright yellow. An injected eye without other symptoms, however, must not make one think one's dog is ill; it is very often indeed injected in animals who sleep out of doors, and exercise will also reddens the conjunctiva.

The mucous membrane of the mouth ought to be of a pale pinkish hue. Very pale gums in a white dog indicate a condition of anaemia.

3. MOUTH and TONGUE.—The tongue of a healthy dog should be of a beautiful pink colour, and soft and moist. A dry tongue, or a tongue covered with whitish saliva, is indicative of excitement of circulation. If the tongue is a darkish red, it shows that the mucous membrane of the digestive canal is out of order. A brown tongue indicates a greater amount of inflammation of the mucous membranes.

Running of saliva at the mouth usually denotes some disturbance of the system. It is present in many inflammatory diseases of the chest and throat, especially if accompanied by nausea and sickness. It may, however, only indicate some diseases of the teeth, and the mouth ought to be examined, for possibly a bit of bone or wood may be found to have penetrated the gum, or become wedged between the teeth.

A foul mouth, with ulcerated gums and teeth covered with tartar, indicates indigestion from errors in feeding, and must be seen to.

4. The PULSE.—The pulse of the dog in health is a firm, tense pulse. It gives you the idea of bounding life and spirits, a pulse that will not be repressed. Now,

as to its frequency, this varies with the breed of the dog and with his age. In tiny dogs the pulse of the adult may be 100 and over, in the Mastiff and St. Bernard it should be about 80 or 85 beats to a minute. In young dogs it is very much more frequent, and in old animals it ranges from 60 to 80, according to the breed. The owner of a pet dog should make himself acquainted with its pulse by frequently feeling it in health. The pulse is most easily felt on the upper part of the femoral artery, just about the middle of the inside of the thigh, near to where it joins the body.

Now it is sometimes very difficult to judge of the state of a small dog's health from the pulse with regard to fever or inflammation, so much so that we have to trust to other signs and symptoms, but in large animals the state of the pulse often aids one materially in forming a diagnosis. Taking the state of the pulse, however, of any animal requires some considerable experience.

Any transient frequency of the pulse might be caused by mere excitement, and, unless other symptoms were present, would not indicate fever.

By a *hard* pulse is meant a pulse small in volume but of considerable force. A *wiry* pulse is the same, only it is of still smaller volume.

A *soft* pulse means a pulse with plenty of volume but little force.

A hard pulse is met with in many inflammations; a hard, wiry, or thready pulse is often present during the first rigors of inflammation.

A soft pulse is indicative of general debility, and points to the necessity for good nutriment and support, especially if it is not only soft but small withal.

5. BREATHING.—There are certain symptoms of disease connected with the breathing which every dog-owner would do well to make himself acquainted with. *Panting*, or quickened breathing, is present in many inflammations of the lungs, as well as in other diseases. If persistent it points to illness of some sort, but it may be brought about by over-exertion or confinement in a close room, especially after a full meal. *Difficulty in breathing* is always a dan-

gerous symptom. It is present in many diseases: in pneumonia and pleurisy, where we have other signs of inflammation to guide us to a correct diagnosis. The air-cells may be blocked up with exudation, or exudation into the pleura may be pressing on the lungs and impeding the breathing. But from whatever cause dyspnoea may arise, it must always be looked upon as a very serious symptom indeed, for if the blood cannot be properly oxygenated, it is of course poisoned. *Snoring* or stertorous breathing is present in disease of the brain. So long as the breathing is regular and comparatively easy, it is not a dangerous symptom. If, however, this is not the case, and the breathing is slow and laboured, and the animal cannot be roused, the case is bad indeed. Snoring in simple sleep is nothing to speak of, but it points nevertheless to deranged digestive organs, and ought to be looked to. *Abdominal* breathing points to pleurisy or some other painful disease of the chest. *Thoracic* breathing, again, when the abdomen does not partake of a share in the rise and fall, points to some mischief in the regions below the diaphragm. *Coughing* is either *dry* or *moist*. Whenever the discharge from the mucous membranes of the chest is abundant, it is moist. In the first stages of catarrh and bronchitis, while yet the membranes are merely roughened, the cough is dry; and in pleurisy, unconnected with bronchitis or pneumonia, it will continue dry. The cough of chronic laryngitis is harsh, that of croup a ringing cough. The cough of emphysema, again, is a soft, wheezy, voiceless kind of a cough, for the air-cells are enlarged, and have not the power properly to expel the air. Other dry coughs are caused by reflex action, indicating various diseases—teething, worms, indigestion, etc.

6. The SECRETIONS in disease of an inflammatory nature are diminished; the urine, for instance, is scanty and high coloured, there may be more or less constipation, and the skin becomes dry and hot. The secretion of the inflamed surface—say of a mucous membrane, as in bronchitis, or a serous membrane, like the pleura—is at first dry, and afterwards increased and perverted.

7. The state of the BOWELS and KIDNEYS should never be overlooked in disease. An abundance of pale urine proves indirectly that no fever is present.

8. LOSS OF APPETITE is usually, but not always, present in disease; hence the fallacy of believing that so long as a dog takes his food well he is all right.

9. THIRST alone does not indicate fever; any large discharge, from either the intestines or the kidneys, induces it. In diuresis, diabetes, and diarrhoea there is thirst.

10. PAIN does not, as some people imagine, always indicate inflammation. There are nervous pains, and pains of many different descriptions.

11. TENDERNESS.—This is an important point in our diagnosis, for the pain of inflammation is almost invariably of a tender nature; that is, it is increased by pressure, and sometimes cannot be felt without pressure.

12. VOMITING.—A dog can vomit at will, or by merely eating a little grass or some rough leaf, such as that of vegetable marrow. The character of the vomit is often characteristic of some organic or functional disorder, as the bilious, yellow-looking matter dogs bring up of a morning when stomach and liver are out of order, or the vomit mixed with blood in cases of gastritis or gastric catarrh.

13. EXPRESSION OF THE COUNTEenance.—When the animal is in pain and suffering, his face is pinched, he looks nervous and thin; even if he does not moan, he appears by his countenance to think that he is being badly treated in some way. In dyspnoea there is a look of anxiety mingled with that of terror.

14. EMACIATION is always a bad sign, but taken alone it is not diagnostic. It is very rapid, however, in many febrile disorders, such as distemper, for example. Emaciation, when coming on slowly, indicates malnutrition of the body in some way, some interference with the blood-making process, and great debility.

15. OBESITY is to all intents a disease. It must not be confounded with anasarca or general dropsy of the flesh. A fat dog feels firm, the flesh of a dropsical dog gives way to the fingers—*pits on pressure*.

16. POSITION OF BODY.—The wish to lie on the belly in disease of the liver, especially in some cold corner; the persistent standing or sitting up in cases of pneumonia; the arched back of inflammations in the abdominal regions (arched in order to release the muscles and prevent pressure on the painful parts); the pitiful appearance of a dog in rheumatism—all tell their own tale, and speak volumes to the skilled veterinary surgeon. A slow gait is indicative of debility, stiffness of rheumatism, or old age, and the curious twitching or jerking movements of St. Vitus's Dance need only be once seen to be remembered.

Simple Remedies.—Much good may at times be done to sick dogs by administering even seemingly simple medicines, and these do all the more good if given in time, for little ailments, if not seen to, often lead to very serious mischief.

Take, then, a case of simple fever. This is sometimes called *ephemeral* fever, because it is supposed only to last for about a day.* Towards evening the dog will seem dull and dispirited, and either refuse his food or eat lazily; his nose may not be hot, nor his eye injected, but under the thighs greater heat than usual will be felt; and if the dog's owner has been in the habit of feeling his pulse in health, he will now find it is increased in frequency, and he will be sensible, too, of a greater heat than usual on the top of the head. Now what has to be done in this case is simplicity itself. First give a pill, compounded of from one-sixteenth of a grain of podophyllin for a Toy up to half a grain or more for a St. Bernard or a dog of that size, mixed with from three to fifteen grains of extract of dandelion.† This at once; then, before sleeping time, give from a teaspoonful up to six drachms of the solution of the acetate of ammonia in a little water, adding thereto from ten drops to two teaspoonsfuls of sweet spirits of nitre. In the morning give a simple dose of castor-oil—

* In the dog its usual duration is from one to five days.

† In this treatise, wherever such words occur as say, "Dose from two drachms to one ounce," the, smaller dose has reference to a Toy dog, the larger one to St. Bernard or Mastiff size.

from one teaspoonful to one ounce. Exercise (moderate) and a non-stimulating diet will soon make matters straight.

HEADACHE.—Dogs frequently suffer from headache. The symptoms are dulness, quietness, slight injection of the eye, and *heat on the top of the head*. Bathe the head for a quarter of an hour at the time with cold water. Give in the morning a dose of Epsom salts, with a little spirits of nitre. Give sulphur, a small dose, half a drachm to three drachms, every second night; reduce the diet, and let the dog have abundance of fresh air.

SIMPLE CATARRH succumbs readily to a dose of mindererus spirit at night, or to a dose of Dover's powder. Foment the forehead and nose frequently with hot water. Give Epsom salts, with a little spirits of nitre, in the morning, adding thereto from one to six grains of quinine. Light diet.

SIMPLE CONSTIPATION is relieved by the bucket bath every morning, or a quarter of an hour's swim before breakfast. A piece of raw liver is a good aperient. Opening the bowels is not curing constipation. The cause must be sought for and removed. Plenty of exercise and a non-binding diet will do much good.

SIMPLE SKIN DISEASES usually yield to application of the home-made lotion, composed of one part of paraffin, two parts of salad oil, mixed with sufficient powdered sulphur to form a cream.

PAIN.—Pain is inseparable from animal life, but much can be done to relieve it. No one except a professional man ought to handle such powerful narcotics as opium and its preparations, but there are other means which anyone can apply. The warm bath (not hot) is an excellent remedy for little dogs. Then we have hot fomentations. These are used thus: Have two pieces of flannel, each large enough to well cover the part. The flannel must be three or four ply. Wring each piece, time about, out of water as hot as the hand will bear it, and apply to the seat of pain; keep on fomenting for half an hour at a time. This is best suited for short-haired dogs. For long-haired there is nothing better than the bag of hot sand, or ironing with a heated iron, if there is no skin tenderness.

Chloral hydrate is seldom to be given to

produce sleep, or allay internal pain, without the orders of a skilled veterinary surgeon; but in cases of rheumatism, or great pain from injury, such as broken bones, etc., a little may be given. The dose is from five grains to twenty or thirty.

The hydropathic belt often does much good. It is used thus: A bandage is to be wrung out of cold water and wound several times round the animal's body—the hair being previously wetted—and then covered with a dry bandage, or oiled silk may be placed over the wet bandage. It must, however, be kept wet. This, worn for a day or two, is found useful in cases of chronic or sub-acute bowel disorder, whether diarrhoea or constipation.

Two grains of powdered alum to an ounce of water is a nice little wash for *sore eyes*. Drop a little in night and morning. Cold green tea infusion is another.

Tincture of arnica half an ounce, one ounce of brandy, and a tumblerful of cold water make a soothing wash for sprains or bruises from blows.

When the skin is not off, turpentine acts like a charm to a burn.

Quinine and Virol are capital restoratives when a dog is thin and out of sorts.

Examples might be multiplied, but enough has been said to prove that simple remedies are not always to be despised.

So valuable an animal as the dog deserves all the care and attention we can give him when ill. It is not possible to cure every case, but in the very worst cases there is one thing that can always be done—we can alleviate suffering.

It is well to conclude this chapter with a warning to over-anxious owners of dogs. These are generally very tender and affectionate masters or mistresses, but make exceedingly bad nurses. The practice I wish to mention, and at the same time to condemn, is that of recklessly dosing a sick dog with nutriment when he has no inclination but probably a loathing for food. It is impossible for anything forced into the stomach at such a time to do the slightest good, because it remains undigested; but it will do much harm by acting like a foreign body in the stomach, and at such a time, if nature makes an attempt to assimilate such nourishment, it will be added to the

fever of the system and cause greater expenditure of the much-needed nervous force. Yet men, and especially women, who have sick pet dogs will persist in cramming them with spoonfuls of beef-tea and doses of port wine. Such a silly practice tends to lead to a fatal termination to the case. In all cases of severe illness let

a skilled veterinary surgeon be called, and if he be a skilled one, and not a mere rule-of-thumb man, he will give full directions about food and nursing, and tell the owner straight, as I do here, that these are more important than medicine, which, after all, is merely adjunctive, and never to be administered haphazard.

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR PRESCRIBING—ADMINISTERING MEDICINES—PREVENTION OF DISEASE—POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

THE medicines or drugs used in treating the ailments of dogs need be but very few and simple. Blind faith should never be placed in medicine alone for the cure of any ailment. If we can, first and foremost, arrive at a correct knowledge of the nature of the disease which we propose to alleviate, there need not be much difficulty in prescribing *secundum artem*; but medicine alone is only half the battle, if even so much; for good nursing and attention to the laws of hygiene, combined with a judiciously-chosen diet, will often do more to cure a sick dog than any medicine that can be given. The following rules are worth remembering:—

1. In prescribing medicines we should rather err on the side of giving too little than too much.

2. A strong medicine should never be prescribed if a milder one will suffice.

3. The time at which medicines are given ought to be well considered, and the veterinary surgeon's orders in this respect strictly obeyed; if a drug is ordered at bedtime, the dog should on no account be allowed his freedom that night after the administration of the dose.

4. Age must be considered as well as weight, and a young dog and a very old dog require smaller doses.

5. Mercury, strychnine in any form, arsenic, and some other medicines require extreme caution in their administration. They should never be used by an amateur.

6. Quack medicines should be avoided, for many and obvious reasons.

7. Never despair of a dog's restoration to health; he may begin to come round when least expected.

8. Cleanliness of all surroundings is most essential to sick dogs; so are gentle warmth, fresh air, and perfect quiet.

9. Be very careful in dividing the doses, *i.e.* never guess at the quantity, but always measure it.

10. One word as to the quality of the medicine prescribed. Expensive remedies, such as quinine, etc., are greatly adulterated. Get all articles, therefore, from a respectable chemist. The best are cheapest in the end. For example, never give to a dog—for how dainty and easily nauseated his stomach is we all know—the castor oil usually administered to horses, nor ordinary coarse cod liver oil, nor laudanum that has been made with methylated spirit, nor any medicine one would not take one's self.

Of late years there has been a scarcity of cod liver oil of a good quality almost amounting to a famine, and it has consequently been very much adulterated. At the best this oil is now almost out of date, and in a very large number of hospitals Virol has taken its place. This is prepared from the red marrow of the ox, and for puppies that are not thriving, also for leanness in dogs, and chronic chest complaints of all kinds, as well as the hacking cough of old dogs, I find it of very great value indeed. Plasmon is also excellent.

11. Do not force a dog with medicine if he is going on well without it; recovery must be slow to be safe.

On Administering Medicines.—A dog should never be roughly treated. Struggling with a sick animal often does him more harm than the medicine to be given can do good.

Medicines are prescribed in the form of either pill, bolus, mixture, or powder.

When giving a dog a pill or bolus, if a small dog, he may be held either on the administrator's knee or on that of an assistant. The mouth is then gently but firmly opened with one hand, and the pill is thrust as far down as possible before it is let go, the head being meanwhile held at an angle of 45° or thereabouts. Close the mouth at once thereafter, and give a slight tap under the chin to aid deglutition by taking the dog by surprise. See that the upper lips are folded under the teeth during the operation, thus protecting the fingers from being bitten, for the dog will hardly care to bite through his own lips to get at the hand. With a very large dog the best plan is to back him up against the inner corner of a wall and get astride of him.

Tasteless medicines can generally be given in the food; those, however, that have a bad flavour must be forcibly put over the throat. Hold the dog in the same position as in giving a bolus, only there is no necessity for opening the mouth so wide, although the head is to be held well back, gradually then, and *not too much at a time*, pour the mixture over the front teeth well down into the back part of the throat. When it is all down, giving the animal a morsel of meat, or anything tasty, will often prevent him from bringing it back again. The ease with which he can vomit is characteristic of the dog, but may often be overcome by taking the animal out into the open air for a little while after he has been drenched. Powders, if tasteless, are mixed with the food, or, if nauseous and bitter, and still not bulky, they may be given enclosed in a thin layer of beef, only do not let the dog see you preparing it; or they may be mixed with butter, syrup, or glycerine, rolled in tissue paper, wetted or greased, and placed well back on the tongue, or given as a bolus. Close the mouth after placing it there until you hear the act of deglutition performed.

A better plan of drenching and a safer is to keep the mouth shut and form the upper and lower lips of one side into a funnel. Get an assistant to pour the medicine, a little at a time, into this funnel, and keep the mouth closed, or mouth and nose shut, until each mouthful is swallowed.

N.B.—In giving medicine to a dog one must keep very cool, and on no account make a fuss, or any great display of bottles and preparations, or the poor animal may think some great evil is going to happen to him, and be obstreperous accordingly.

Medicines are sometimes administered by enema; in this case it is well to oil both the anus and nozzle of the syringe, and to be exceedingly gentle; it is a tender part, and we must therefore assure the animal we mean no harm.

Powders may be rolled in greased tissue paper and given in the form of bolus.

Prevention of Disease.—Property hath its duties, and, apart from the sin of keeping any animal in an unhealthy condition, by so doing we bring upon ourselves endless trouble, disappointment, and mortification. It might be said, with but little fear of contradiction, that every ailment of the dog is preventible, but as many of these are contracted by the breathing of germ-laden air or the drinking while out of doors of impure water, diseases are contracted without our knowledge. But with ordinary care every dog should live until he is thirteen or fourteen years of age. The following hints may well be borne in mind by dog-owners:—

1. To keep a dog in health trust to food more than to physic. Food makes blood, physic never. Even iron itself only increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood, and this is often less advantageous than it may appear, for dogs whose blood is too rich are more subject to inflammatory ailments than those who are less strong, though wiry and fit.

2. Next in importance to well-selected food is *fresh air*. The food is assimilated or taken up by the absorbents as chyle, and poured directly into the blood; but it must be properly oxygenated, for if it be not it will not nourish. If it be but partially purified, owing to the air breathed being foul, digestion is hindered, nerves

are weakened, the heart is slowed, and the brain is rendered dull. It is from amongst dogs who are kept constantly in the house or in badly-ventilated kennels that most ailments originate.

3. Impure water is the cause of many diseases, including skin complaints, and some forms of internal parasites, whose larvæ may have found their way into such water.

4. Cleanliness of the dog's coat is essential to health. There is no rule as to how often a dog should be washed. As a general thing, say, once a month or three weeks. It should be done very thoroughly when it is done; the best of soap is essential. Spratt's Patent have all kinds, and I know they are good, but their finer sorts should be used for Toy and other house dogs. Good drying, without too much rubbing, a bit of food immediately after the washing, then a run on the grass, another rub down, and off to kennel and to sleep.

5. Prevent disease also by keeping the dog-dishes, the dog's bedding, his collar, his clothing, and even his leading-strap scrupulously clean.

6. Prevent it by extra care when at a dog show. See that the bench is clean, and those adjoining his. Many a splendid specimen contracts a fatal ailment at such shows, and this, perhaps, from no fault of those in charge of the benches. Don't let your specimens make acquaintance with any strange dog while leading him in or out of the show hall or round the exercise ground. Don't cuddle strange dogs yourself, or you may bring distemper to your own at a show.

7. Prevent disease by open-air exercise. Swimming is one of the best forms of this. So is racing or chasing on the grass after a piece of stick or a ball.

8. Prevent disease (going thin, worms, etc.) in puppies by seeing to it that the dam's whelping bed is perfectly clean, and that she herself has been washed in tepid water and rinsed with tepid water (not cold) a week before her time. A single flea or dog-louse (in which some species of worms spend their intermediate stage), if swallowed by a puppy, may cost the little thing its life or its constitution. The worms so

bred suck the blood or juices of the intestines, the puppy gets thin, and is liable to rickets and many other troubles, of which skin ailments, though bad enough, are not the worst.

9. Prevent disease in puppies after they are weaned by feeding five times a day at least—early in the morning and last thing at night—on well selected diet, and always boil the milk they drink, because a flea or louse drowned in it might give rise to worms, and, independently of this, milk may be laden with evil germs. A Spratt's puppy biscuit given to gnaw will do good when the pup is old enough—it helps the milk teeth. Biscuits should be given dry to all dogs, if they will take them, and hunger is sweet sauce. Dry biscuits clean the teeth.

10. In the prevention of diseases the sun is a most powerful agent. You cannot keep a dog healthy unless you arrange his kennel so that he can have a sunshine bath as often as possible. Dogs delight to bask in the sunshine and fresh air.

11. Rabies, or canine madness, is an unknown disease when dogs have freedom and are never muzzled. This was never more completely exemplified than during the mad dog scare in England a few years ago. In Edinburgh and other northern cities, where dogs were free to roam unmuzzled, there was no rabies, spurious or real, and no panic among the people.

12. Prevent disease by bedding the outdoor dog well and giving shelter summer and winter, and by never chaining a dog under a cart in motion, or letting him run after a bicycle.

Poisons and their Antidotes.—Whether as the result of accident or by evil design, dogs are exceedingly liable to suffer from poisoning. Independently of either accident or design, the animal is sometimes poisoned by his owner unwisely administering to him drugs in too large doses. Poison is often put down to rats and mice, and in a form, too, which is usually just as palatable to the house-dog as to the vermin. There are so many ingenious traps nowadays sold for the catching of mice and other vermin that really the practice of poisoning rats should seldom be resorted to.

The symptoms of poisoning always appear very rapidly, and this fact, combined with the urgency of the symptoms and the great distress of the animal, usually leads us to guess what has happened.

Poisons are divided into three classes : the irritant, the narcotic, and the narcotico-irritants.

The irritant class give rise to great pain in the stomach and belly, which is often tense and swollen, while the vomited matters are sometimes tinged with blood. The sickness and retching are very distressing ; so, too, at times is the diarrhoea.

The narcotic, such as opium, morphia, etc., act upon the brain and spinal cord, causing drowsiness, giddiness, and stupor, accompanied at times by convulsions or paralysis.

The narcotico-irritants give rise to intense thirst, great pain in the stomach, with vomiting and purging.

Whenever it is suspected that a dog has swallowed narcotic poison, the first thing to do is to encourage vomiting by the mouth. We must get rid of all the poison we can as speedily as possible. Sulphate of zinc—dose, five to twenty grains or more in water—is one of the speediest emetics we have; or sulphate of copper—dose, three to ten grains—is good. At the same time the dog must be well drenched with luke-warm water.

The symptoms and general treatment of the more common poisons are given below, but I advise the amateur to send at once for a veterinary surgeon when the sudden on-coming of pain, distress, restlessness, vomiting, etc., indicate that the dog has picked up something.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—In whatever way this is introduced into the system it is followed by symptoms of great pain, sickness, shivering, and trembling, prostration or collapse. Olive oil or white of egg drench. Drench of sulphate of magnesia. Wrapping in hot rug, with hot-water bottles ; the administration of brandy and water with sal-volatile.

ANTIMONY, or tartar emetic, rare in dog poisoning, but there are cases seen.—Give emetics and demulcents, barley water, white of egg mixed in water, magnesia, arrow-root and milk. Afterwards stimulants for

collapse. Wrap warmly up in a rug and put near fire.

ARSENIC.—The poison may have been put down for cats or dogs. It is found in many rat pastes and in vermin killers, also in fly papers, which should never be placed in the way of puppies.

Symptoms.—There is depression at first, soon followed by terrible pain in stomach and throat, hacking and coughing, vomiting of brown matter and mucus, purging, great thirst, exhaustion, and collapse.

Treatment.—Emetic to encourage vomiting, drenching with salt and water or soapy water; milk, flour and water. Magnesia in large doses, or from a drachm to an ounce of dialysed iron after more urgent symptoms have abated, barley water, stimulants to overcome depression, hot fomentations and linseed poultices to stomach ; rest.

CANTHARIDES, or fly blister.—A puppy has been known to pick up and swallow this. Pain, great restlessness, and vomiting of mucus and blood. Emetics, followed by demulcents, white of egg, milk, or gruel. (N.B.—*No fat or oil* of any kind.) When the urgent symptoms are relieved, linseed poultices to abdomen, rest and warmth.

COPPER (in form of verdigris, perhaps).—Same treatment as for cantharides.

IODINE OR IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.—The former is sometimes used to reduce glandular swellings, and too much of the latter is often given in medicine. Iodide of potassium, long administered, destroys appetite, and reduces the flesh. Emetic, if the poisoning be acute; wine of ipecacuanha or sulphate of zinc in hot water; demulcents, plenty of starch and gruel in full doses, and stimulants.

LEAD, as in white paint, crayons, French chalk.—Give emetics, Epsom salts in hot water; then demulcents and poultices to stomach.

MERCURY.—In the older books the green iodide of mercury, white precipitate, etc., were recommended for skin and parasite troubles. Well, they killed the parasites and often—the dog. Care should be taken when putting ointments of any kind on the skin that the dog does not lick the dressing off. Dogs believe in the curative efficacy

of their own tongues, and the animal's saliva is certainly an antiseptic, but he must not have a chance of licking the dressings from sore patches. In suspected poisonings by mercury there is the usual sort of vomit, with great pain and distress and difficulty of breathing; depression, leading to convulsions, death.

Give drenches of white of egg and water, or flour and water; then an emetic; afterwards demulcents and stimulants for depression or collapse. Send for a good vet.

OPIUM.—An emetic; strong coffee as a drench; electric shock to spine.

STRYCHNINE, or **NUX VOMICA**, may be

thrown down to a dog in some form or picked up in some of the vermin killers. The vomiting to be kept up with emetics. Antidotes are animal charcoal, olive oil, brandy and ammonia; perfect rest and quiet, artificial respiration, hot poultices to stomach, hot bottle to back.

In all cases of poisoning where the vet. quite despairs of life, it is probably best to permit the dog to pass quickly away. Still it is not well to give up hopes too soon.

The greatest difficulty we have to contend with in such cases, lies in the fact that it is sometimes impossible to find out what the dog has swallowed.

CHAPTER III.

A B C GUIDE TO CANINE AILMENTS.

Abrasion or Chafe.—Caused in many ways, and on any part of body. Usually by dog's own teeth, as in biting an itching part. By skin trouble or accident.

Treatment.—If accidental a little oxide of zinc ointment. Wash dog after healed; a very little borax in the rinsing water. If by biting, damp with solution of alum, zinc, or borax. If skin disease, *vide* mange. Prevent biting and scratching.

Abscess.—Forms on any portion of body, and may be caused by blows, foreign bodies—as thorns—and bruises. There are swelling, pain, and heat, sometimes fever.

Treatment.—Hot fomentations at first, then poultice or wet lint kept damp by piece of oiled silk. These will either disperse or bring to a head. When matter forms, which can be ascertained from the boggy feeling, free incision, gently squeezing out of matter. Keep wound open by pledget of boric lint, that it may heal from the bottom. Dress daily with sterilised lint, pad of wool, and bandage. Constitutionally: Milk diet, a little gravy and meat, and green vegetables.

Albuminuria or Chronic Bright's Disease.—Only diagnosed by examination of urine. If a little be boiled in test tube, and a drop or two of strong nitric acid added, cloudiness or white sediment. General symptoms: Loss of condition, dry nose, staring coat, frequent micturition; sometimes a little paralysis of bladder.

Treatment.—Unsatisfactory. Care in diet: Milk, barley water—easily prepared from the patent barley of the shops, which is also one of the best of demulcents. Mixed diet: Steeped biscuits, meat, fish, Bovril, eggs, pudding. Medicine: Oxide or

carbonate of iron pills, as for human beings, one-quarter pill for Toys, half for Terriers, while for large dogs two pills thrice a day.

Amaurosis (also called *gutta serena* from the dilated pupil and glassy look).—A form of blindness seen in the dog, and depending on a partially paralysed state of the nerves.

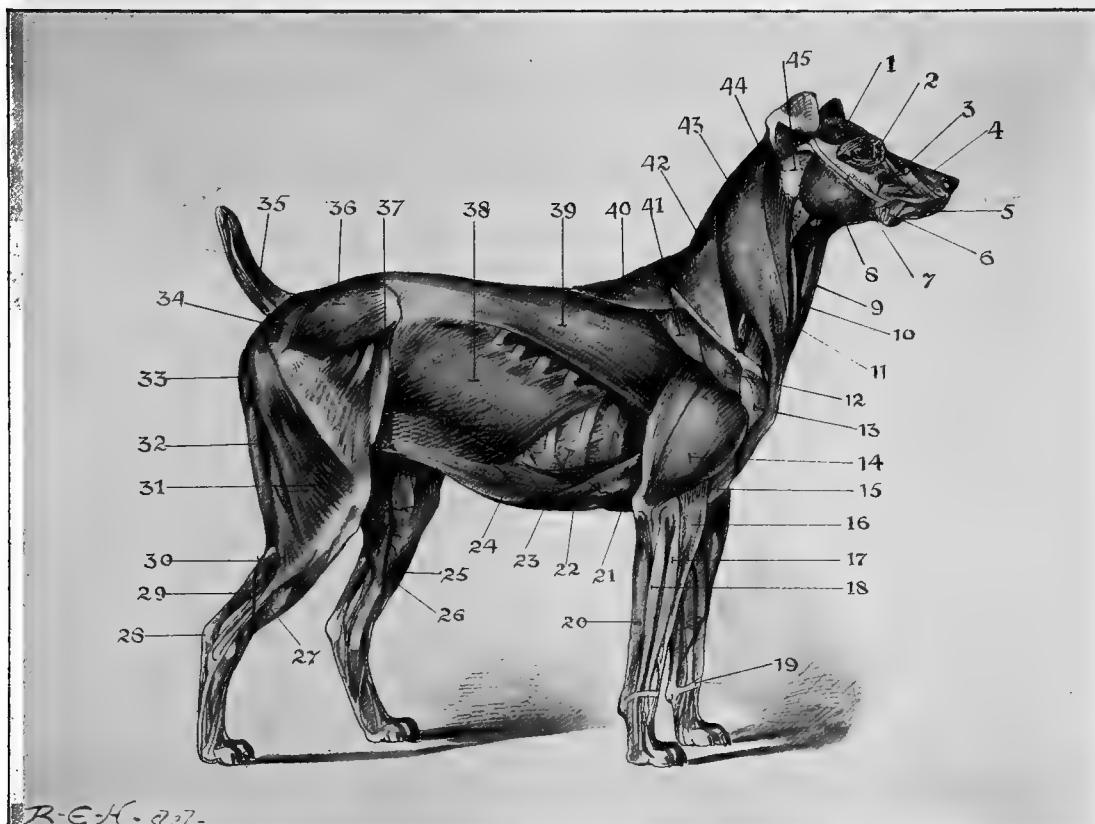
The eye is peculiarly clear and the pupil dilated, perhaps immovably so. The gait of the animal attracts attention; he staggers somewhat, and seems unable to avoid stumbling against objects in his way, while his expression seems meaningless.

Treatment.—Unsatisfactory. The strictest attention, however, must be paid to the general health and the feeding. If the disease seems induced by the presence of worms, they must be got rid of; if by foul mouth and decayed teeth, see to these. If the *gutta serena* follows violence to the head, in which case it is more often limited to one eye, put the animal on low diet, give a cooling aperient, and keep him strictly quiet for a time.

In amaurosis from weakness, tonics, such as the tincture of iron, to begin with, followed in a week by zinc, from half to four grains of the sulphate in a pill, with extract of dandelion. This is an excellent nervine tonic, but must be used for a month at least. A small blister behind each ear may also be tried.

Anæmia (want of blood).—General weakness, paleness of gums and tongue. Sometimes constipation, and many complications. Loss of appetite.

Treatment.—Generous diet. Life in the fresh air. Tincture of iron, three drops for Toy, twenty for Mastiff size, thrice daily. Or pill containing from one to five grains of reduced iron thrice daily.



THE PRINCIPAL SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES OF A DOG.

1. <i>Temporalis</i> or <i>temporal muscle.</i>	23. <i>Intercostal muscle.</i>
2. <i>Orbicularis palpebrarum.</i>	24. <i>Rectus abdominis.</i>
3. <i>Levator labi superioris.</i>	25. <i>Tibialis.</i>
4. <i>Dilator naris.</i>	26. <i>Internal saphena vein.</i>
5. <i>Orbicularis oris.</i>	27. <i>Extensor pedis.</i>
6. <i>Buccinator.</i>	28. <i>Point of Hock or Os calcis.</i>
7. <i>Lygomaticus.</i>	29. <i>Gastrocnemius.</i>
8. <i>Masseter.</i>	30. <i>External saphena vein.</i>
9. <i>Sterno hyoidrus.</i>	31. <i>Biceps femoris.</i>
10. <i>Sterno maxillaris.</i>	32. <i>Semitendinosus.</i>
11. <i>Jugular vein.</i>	33. <i>Semimembranosus.</i>
12. <i>Scapular deltoid.</i>	34. <i>Gluteus maximus.</i>
13. <i>Acromion deltoid.</i>	35. <i>Erector coccygis.</i>
14. <i>Triceps.</i>	36. <i>Gluteus medius.</i>
15. <i>Brachialis.</i>	37. <i>Tensor vaginæ femoris.</i>
16. <i>Extern. carp. radialis.</i>	38. <i>Great oblique..</i>
17. <i>Extern. digit. communis.</i>	39. <i>Latissimus.</i>
18. <i>Extern. carpi ulnaris.</i>	40. <i>Posterior trapezius.</i>
19. <i>Annular ligament.</i>	41. <i>Infraspinatus.</i>
20. <i>Flexor. carpi ulnaris.</i>	42. <i>Anterior trapezius.</i>
21. <i>Pectoralis major.</i>	43. <i>Cephalo-humeral.</i>
22. <i>Pectoralis minor.</i>	44. <i>Mastoideus.</i>
45. <i>Parotid gland.</i>	

Liver, boiled or raw, to keep bowels just gently open. Bovril if much weakness, and a little port wine. Milk, cream, eggs, raw meat.

Anæsthetics. I mention but to condemn, except in the hands of a skilled vet., who will put a dog under chloroform or ether before performing dangerous operations. But dogs bear pain well when they know it is for their good. I have opened abscesses in large Mastiffs, and cut off toes from Setters, without chloroform, and the dogs submitted cheerfully to after-dressing.

Anus, Inflamed Glands of.—The dog may be in actual pain, or there may be only itching, and he sits down to rub himself along the grass or floor, or he frequently bites or licks under his tail. May be caused by PILES, which see.

Treatment.—Examine the part, and if a boggy abscess, incision with clean lance and dressing with carbolic lotion (any chemist). If deep wound remains plug with sterilised lint, and dress with oxide of zinc ointment.

Anus Prolapsed.—Most common in puppies suffering from diarrhoea. It is a protrusion of the lower part of the bowel, which may be swollen and painful.

Treatment.—Wash in warm water with a pinch of borax in it. Return after applying a little vaseline, zinc ointment. If it keeps protruding, the only thing to do is to get a vet., because an operation may be necessary.

Appetite, Loss of.—*Vide INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA.*

Asthma.—Symptoms: Distressed breathing coming on in spasms. In the dog it is nearly always the result of careless treatment, especially if the animal has been allowed to get too fat. A skilled vet. should examine the lungs and heart. Lower the diet. Be careful in exercise. Aperient medicines. Avoid all starchy foods and dainties. *Vide OBESITY.*

Back, Stiffness of.—May be the result of chronic rheumatism in old dogs or of lumbago, or injury as if from blows. A stimulating liniment of ammonia and turpentine will do good in any case, but rest is the best cure. No violent exercise must be encouraged, and a soft bed is to be given at night. Massage if the case continues a long time.

Balanitis.—*Vide GENITAL ORGANS.*

Bald Spots.—If caused by eczema, rub in very sparingly a little green iodide of mercury. Wash next day and dress daily with Zam-Buk, an elegant preparation for the skin troubles of valuable or valued pets.

Biliousness.—Vomiting in the morning, after eating grass, of frothy yellow bile. Bad appetite, hot nose and mouth.

Treatment.—Castor oil first, then keeping of the bowels open by bile of liver. If loathing of food, from eighth of a grain to one grain of quinine in pill, mixed up with extract of taraxacum. *Vide LIVER and JAUNDICE.*

Bites.—See WOUNDS.

Bladder, Irritability of.—Frequent micturition, much straining if there be stone in the bladder, passing of a little blood in last portion of urine voided. A case for the vet., as a careful diagnosis is necessary to treatment. Patent barley water to drink, with or without a little beef tea. Milk and milk puddings. Liver as an aperient. Steeped Spratt's Invalid biscuits, with a little gravy or Bovril. Moderate exercise.

Blain.—See TONGUE.

Blotch or Surfeit.—*Vide MANGE or ECZEMA.*

Boils.—A dog who has these is in bad form or diseased. May be caused by general weakness, by worms or may come as a sequel to DISTEMPER, which see.

These are similar to the well-known boils of the human being, and appear in the dog where the skin is thinnest. They are very painful, and make the dog cross. Common in distemper or among young puppies. They indicate in older dogs foulness or over-richness of the blood. Reform the diet scale. Give more green food, the bath, and exercise. Foment with hot water to bring to a head, or poultice. Early incision when they are soft. Antiseptic dressing.

Bones, Dislocation of.—By dislocation is meant the displacement from their normal position of the joint ends of bones. The signs of dislocation of a joint are: A change in the shape of it, the end of the bone being felt in a new position, and impaired motion and stiffness. This immobility of the joint and the absence of any grating sound, as of the ends of broken bones rubbing against each other, guide us in our diagnosis between fracture and dislocation, though it must not be forgotten that the two are sometimes combined.

Treatment.—Try by means as skilful as you possess to pull and work the joint back again into its proper position, while an assistant holds the socket of the joint firmly and steadily. It is the best plan, however, to call in skilled assistance. Do this at once, for the difficulty of effecting reduction increases every hour. Only a careful study of the anatomy of the dog enables one successfully to reduce dislocations; the assistance of a good veterinary surgeon should therefore be always called in.

After the bone has been returned to its place, let the dog have plenty of rest, and use cold lotions to the joint to avert the danger of inflammation.

Bones, Fractures of.—By a fracture surgeons mean the solution of continuity between some parts of a bone—a broken bone, in other words.

Fractures are called *simple* when the bone is only broken in one place, and there is no wound; compound or open when there is a wound as well as the fracture and communicating therewith; and comminuted when the bone is smashed into several fragments.

The usual cause of a fracture is direct or indirect violence.

The diagnosis is generally simple enough. We have the disfigurement, the displacement, the pre-

ternatural *mobility*, and grating sounds for our guides. If the fracture be an open one, the end of the bone often protrudes. We mentioned the mobility; this to the hands of the surgeon, remember, for the dog himself can rarely move the limb.

Treatment.—We have, first and foremost, to reduce the fracture—that is, to place the bones in their natural position; and, secondly, we must so bandage or splint the bone as to prevent its getting out of place again, and thus enable it to unite without disfigurement.

Very little art suffices one to fulfil the first intention, but correct and successful splinting is more difficult to attain, owing to the restlessness of the dog's nature and the objection he generally evinces to all forms of bandaging. Happily, the fractures that are most easily set and reunited are just those that are commonest in the dog—namely, those of the long bones of either fore or hind legs. The splints used may be either wood or tin, or better perhaps than either—because more easily shaped and moulded—gutta percha. This latter is cut into slips, and placed in moderately hot water to soften it. The fractured limb is meanwhile set and covered with a layer or two of lint, to arm it against undue pressure. The slips of softened gutta-percha are next placed in position lengthwise, before and behind, and gently tied with tape. If a layer of starched bandage is now rolled round, all the splinting will be complete. I have been successful in treating fractures with the starched bandage alone. Care must be taken, however, not to apply either splints or bandages too tightly, else stoppage of the circulation may be the result, and consequent inflammation or gangrene itself. Some little care and "can" is necessary in applying the starched bandage. After setting the limb, pad it well with lint, then apply two or three strips of strong brown paper dipped in the starch; over this goes the roller, well saturated with thick starch, over all the limb, including the joints, upper and lower. Remember, it must go *very lightly* over the actual seat of injury, your object being to keep the parts in apposition without doing anything that is likely to excite inflammation. Put over all a temporary splint—say of tin—to be kept on until the starch dries, which will take fully thirty hours. If there be a wound, a trap can be cut in the bandage for the purpose of dressing.

Fracture of a rib or ribs is not an uncommon occurrence, and is to be treated by binding a broad flannel roller around the chest, but not too tightly, as this would give the animal great pain, as well as dyspnoea. Keep him confined and at rest, to give the fractured parts a chance of uniting.

Little constitutional treatment is required. Let the diet be low at first, and give an occasional dose of castor-oil.

Bowels, Inflammation of.—Great pain and tenderness, restlessness; dog cannot bear the parts touched. Heat and fever. Examination guides to diagnosis. Vomiting, diarrhoea, or constipa-

tion. May be mistaken for poisoning. Generally caused by worms, indigestible food, eating carrion, or the impaction of a bone.

Treatment.—Castor oil, with a few drops of laudanum, to begin with. Hot fomentations and poultices. Keep quiet and cool. A little cold water to drink, or equal parts of milk and lime water. After bowels are moved, a little laudanum in solution of chloroform thrice daily. Sloppy diet, corn flour made with egg, arrow-root, beef-tea, or Bovril. The dog in convalescence to wear a broad flannel bandage.

Breeding, To Prevent.—To prevent a bitch from breeding when she has gone astray syringe out the womb with a solution of alum and water, a solution of Condy's fluid, or of quinine. This should be done promptly.

Bronchitis.—Might be called very severe cold, or its extension downwards to lining membranes of bronchi and lungs. Caused by cold, chill, or long exposure while no food in stomach.

Symptoms.—There is always more or less of fever, with fits of shivering and thirst, accompanied with dulness, a tired appearance, and loss of appetite. The breath is short, inspirations painful, and there is a rattling of mucus in chest or throat.

The most prominent symptom, perhaps, is the frequent cough. It is at first dry, ringing, and evidently painful; in a few days, however, or sooner, it softens, and there is a discharge of frothy mucus with it, and, in the latter stages, of pus and ropy mucus. This is often swallowed by the dog; and when a good deal of it is ejected it gives the animal great relief. Often the cough is most distressing, and there may be fits of shortness of breath. As additional symptoms we have a hot, dry mouth, and very probably constipation and high-coloured urine. Sometimes one of the bronchial tubes during the progress of the disease gets completely plugged by a piece of lymph or phlegm. The portion of lung thus cut off from all communication with the air gets collapsed and finally condensed.

Prognosis.—Generally favourable, unless in old dogs, in which debility soon becomes marked. A slight case can be cured in a few days, a more severe may last for weeks.

Treatment.—Keep the patient in a comfortable, well-ventilated apartment, with free access in and out if the weather be dry. Let the bowels be freely acted upon to begin with, but no weakening discharge from the bowels must be kept up. After the bowels have been moved we should commence the exhibition of small doses of tartar emetic with squills and opium thrice a day. If the cough is very troublesome, give this mixture: Tincture of squills, 5 drops to 30; paregoric, 10 drops to 60: tartar emetic, one-sixteenth of a grain to 1 grain; syrup and water a sufficiency. Thrice daily.

We may give a full dose of opium every night. In mild cases the treatment recommended for catarrh will succeed in bronchitis. Carbonate of ammonia may be tried; it often does good, the

dose being from two grains to ten in camphor water, or even plain water.

The chronic form of bronchitis will always yield, if the dog is young, to careful feeding, moderate exercise, and the exhibition of cod-liver oil with a mild iron tonic. The exercise, however, must be moderate, and the dog kept from the water. A few drops to a teaspoonful of paregoric, given at night, will do good, and the bowels should be kept regular, and a simple laxative pill given now and then.

Bruises.—Rest, hot fomentations, afterwards lead lotion and cooling lotions generally. Arnica lotion if bruise be slight.

Burns and Scalds.—If skin not broken, the application of a little turpentine will take out the heat, or caron oil, which is made of lime water and oil equal parts. If charring or skin broken, the air must be carefully excluded, by application of caron oil on linen or rag, a cotton wool pad or bandage. If very extusive, stimulants and laudanum to guard against shock. Afterwards dress with boracic ointment.

Calculus (or Stone in Bladder).—The symptoms are frequent straining while making urine, painful urination, occasional bleeding, and general irritation of the urinary organs and penis.

Treatment must be palliative; sometimes an operation is necessary, but unless the dog be very valuable indeed it were less cruel to destroy him.

The treatment likely to do most good is the careful regulation of the bowels, not only by occasional doses of the mildest aperients—Gregory's powder in the morning, for instance—but by moderate exercise and the morning douche, and occasional washing to keep the skin clean and wholesome. The dog's kennel must be very clean and warm, and ought to have all the fresh air possible.

The food must be wholesome and nutritious, but not stimulating. Avoid flesh, therefore, or give it only in very small quantities.

Small doses of hyoscyamus or opium given as a bolus, with *extractum taraxaci*, will ease the pain, or an opium and belladonna suppository will give relief.

Canker of Mouth.—*Vide MOUTH.*

Canker of the Ear.—This is a distressing chronic inflammation of the ear to which many dogs are liable. The inflammation is in the inside or lining membrane of the ear, and often causes partial deafness.

Symptoms and Diagnosis.—The first symptom, or sign rather, we see, is the poor animal shaking his head, generally to one side, for all the world as a dog does who has a flea in his lug. If you look into the ear now, you will—but not always, as the inflammation may be deep-seated—find a little redness. There is also a bad odour. This is diagnostic in itself. When the disease is a little farther advanced, by gently working the ear backwards and forwards, you will hear a crackling sound, and the dog will evince some signs either of pain or itchiness.

When the disease has fairly set in, the symptoms are running of dark matter, mingled with cerumen from the ear, frequent head-shakings, dulness, capricious appetite, and very often a low state of the general health.

Treatment.—Whenever you find a dog showing the first signs of canker, take the case in hand at once. Do not begin by pouring strong lotions into his ear. The ear is such a very tender organ, disease and inflammation are so easily induced therein, that harsh interference is positively sinful.

Begin by giving the dog a dose of some mild aperient, either simple castor oil, or, better still, from one to four drachms of Epsom salts, with quinine in it. Let the dog have good nourishing diet, but do not let him over-eat. Let him have green, well-boiled vegetables in his food to cool him, a nice warm bed, exercise, but not to heat him, and try to make him in every way comfortable. Then give him a tonic pill of sulphate of quinine, sulphate of iron, and dandelion extract.

Fomentation is all that is needed in the early stages. Place cotton wadding gently in each ear, lest one drop gets in to increase the irritation; then apply your fomentation to both sides of the ear at once, using four flannels or four woollen socks alternately. A quarter of an hour will be long enough each time. But if the dog has been neglected in the beginning, and the discharge has been allowed to increase and probably become purulent, then our chance of resolving the inflammation has passed, and local applications will be needed.

Previously to pouring in the lotion, be careful to wash out the matter from the dog's ears as gently as possible. Purchase half an ounce of the red salt called permanganate of potash, dissolve this in two pints of water, and pour as much of the solution into the warm water you use as will reddish it.

We have several astringent lotions for canker. The first we should try is the infusion of green tea. It should be strong enough to resemble the colour of pale brandy, and if it is used lukewarm all the better. Then we have a lotion of dried alum, from one grain to five, to an ounce of distilled water; or nitrate of silver, sulphate of copper, or sulphate of cadmium, which are used in the same proportions. Lastly, but not least, we have the liquor *plumbi subacetatis*, ten to twenty drops to an ounce of water, to which a little glycerine may be added, but greasy mixtures should, I think, be avoided.

The canker cap may be used, but not constantly, as it heats the head too much and adds to the trouble.

Cataract (an eye disease).—In one or both eyes. A speck on the pupil, or in young dogs the whole pupil may be covered. The case may be taken to a vet., but in old dogs it is usually a hopeless case. Good feeding for old dogs, but no pampering. Meat daily, and not too much starchy food.

Catarrh.—Sometimes called coryza or a common cold.

Causes.—It is usually the result of neglect in some form or another. The kennel probably is leaky, or the dog has been left out to shiver in the rain, or has been sent into the water towards nightfall and allowed to go to kennel in his wet coat. Exposure to cold and wet when the dog is tired, and the system consequently weak, will be very apt to produce it.

Catarrh is very common among puppies, and dogs that are much confined to the house, and get but little exercise, are more liable to colds than rough out-of-door dogs.

Now this catarrh may seem a very simple matter to many, and no doubt it is, and it speedily yields to judicious treatment; but the results of a neglected cold are sometimes disastrous in the extreme, and one never knows where a cold may end.

Symptoms.—In severe cases the dog or puppy exhibits unwonted lassitude, is more dull and sleepy than usual, has slight shiverings, and maybe loss of appetite or a capricious appetite. This is followed by running at the nose and a slight discharge from the eyes, and if the conjunctiva is examined it will be found either redder or darker than usual, showing that it is injected. Sneezing is a frequent symptom, but unless the catarrh extends downwards there will not be any cough. The discharge from the nostrils will indicate the extent of the disorder, and the dryness of the nose and heat of the mouth the amount of fever.

Treatment.—By the tyro a common cold is often called distemper, and “cured” by a specific. A simple cold is easily got rid of, but there is no reason why it should be utterly neglected, especially in valuable dogs, for this reason, *that it is apt to recur, and will each time evince a greater downward tendency.*

Give the animal a dose of castor-oil when he is first observed to be ailing, and let him have a dry, warm bed at night, and from two drachms to an ounce (according to the animal's size) of mindererus spirit. Let him have plenty of water to drink, in which you may dissolve a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash and also a little nitre, or you can give a dose or two of nitre made into a bolus with soap and sulphur.

Give the following simple medicine thrice daily: Syrup of squills, 5 drops to 30; paregoric, 10 drops to 60; syrup of poppies, half a drachm to 4 drachms. Mix.

Choking.—If the bone or piece of wood is visible, it should be removed with forceps, or, if too far down, a probe may be used to force it into the stomach. Only a vet. can do this.

Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance.—A somewhat rare complaint in dogs.

Symptoms.—A whole or part of the body is affected, as the neck or leg or one side. It is a form of irregular palsy, and depends on impoverished blood and nerves. Sometimes spasmotic twitchings of the face, or whole head may shake.

It is often a sequel to distemper, and may continue long after the dog is well.

Treatment.—Improvement of health. Nutritious diet, milk in abundance, flour food, Spratts' invalid biscuits. Plenty of milk and eggs if possible.

Colic.—This is a most distressing complaint, far from uncommon among the canine race, and not unattended with danger. It is a non-inflammatory disease, usually termed “the gripes,” or “tormina,” due to an irregular and spasmotic action of the bowels.

Symptoms.—Great pain in the region of the abdomen, restlessness and distress. The pain comes on every now and again, causing the dog to jump up howling, and presently, when the pain in some measure subsides, to seek out another position and lie down again. During the attacks the breathing is quickened and the pulse accelerated, and the animal's countenance gives proof of the agony he is enduring.

The pain of colic is relieved by pressure or friction; in inflammation pressure cannot be borne. The pulse, too, is not of the inflammatory character. The suddenness of the attack is likewise a good clue.

Treatment.—The first indication of the treatment of colic is to get rid of the cause. If the dog is otherwise apparently in good health, give the following: Of castor-oil three parts, syrup of buckthorn two parts, and syrup of poppies one part, followed immediately by an anodyne draught, such as: Spirits of æther, 10 to 60 drops; spirits of chloroform, 5 to 20 drops; solution of muriate of morphia, 3 to 20 drops; camphor water a sufficiency. Mix.

In less urgent cases of colic, a simple dose of castor-oil will be found to answer quite as well, and the oil is to be followed by a dose of brandy in hot water.

If there be much drum-like swelling of the abdomen, hard rubbing will do good, with a draught proportioned to size of dog and containing 10 to 60 grains of bicarbonate of soda, 2 to 10 drops of oil of cloves, and 5 to 10 of laudanum in camphor water.

Constipation, more commonly called costiveness, is a very common complaint. It often occurs in the progress of other diseases, but is just as often a separate ailment.

Perhaps no complaint to which our canine friends are liable is less understood by the non-professional dog doctor and by dog owners themselves. Often caused by weakness in the coats of the intestine. *The exhibition of purgatives can only have a temporary effect in relieving the symptoms,* and is certain to be followed by reaction, and consequently by further debility. Want of exercise and bath common cause.

Youatt was never more correct in his life than when he said: “Many dogs have a dry constipated habit, often greatly increased by the bones on which they are fed. This favours the disposition to mange, etc. It produces indiges-

tion, encourages worms, blackens the teeth, and causes fetid breath."

Symptoms.—The stools are hard, usually in large round balls, and defecation is accomplished with great difficulty, the animal often having to try several times before he succeeds in effecting the act, and this only after the most acute suffering. The faeces are generally covered with white mucus, showing the heat and semi-dry condition of the gut. The stool is sometimes so dry as to fall to pieces like so much oatmeal.

There is generally also a deficiency of bile in the motions, and, in addition to simple costiveness, we have more or less loss of appetite, with a too pale tongue, dulness, and sleepiness, with slight redness of the conjunctiva. Sometimes constipation alternates with diarrhoea, the food being improperly commingled with the gastric and other juices, ferments, spoils, and becomes, instead of healthy blood-producing chyme, an irritant purgative.

Treatment.—Hygienic treatment more than medicinal. Mild doses of castor-oil, compound rhubarb pill, or olive-oil, may at first be necessary. Sometimes an enema will be required if the medicine will not act.

Plenty of exercise and a swim daily (with a good run after the swim), or instead of the swim a bucket bath—water thrown over the dog.

The use of the morning bucket bath, first thing after the animal has been turned out, is much to be recommended, but care must be taken to dry well down afterwards.

Give oatmeal, rather than flour or fine bread, as the staple of his diet, but a goodly allowance of meat is to be given as well, with cabbage or boiled liver, or even a portion of raw liver. Fresh air and exercise in the fields. You may give a bolus before dinner, such as the following : Compound rhubarb pill, 1 to 5 grains; quinine, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 2 grains; extract of taraxacum, 2 to 10 grains. Mix.

Claws.—The dew-claws give great trouble sometimes. They are really rudimentary claws, and are of little use nowadays, but much in the way. Whenever, therefore, they are not a show point, they should be got rid of when the puppy is young. In older dogs they may become too long, and be inflamed about the roots. They are easily cut with sharp scissors, then the root should be dressed with zinc ointment and bandaged, to prevent the dog's interference.

Cracks and Chaps.—Commonest on the feet. Perfect cleanliness is absolutely necessary. Condyl's fluid, or water reddened with permanganate of potash. The same treatment will do when on the bitch's teats. Boracic lotion to all kinds of cracks. The animal needs cooling medicine or alteratives, such as are found in Spratts' medicine chest.

Cystitis.—This is the name given to inflammation of the bladder. May be caused by irritant medicines given internally, or from cold. In bad cases a vet. should be called, as it may be stone or the passage of gravel into the urethra.

Symptoms.—The dog is anxious and excited. He pants, whines, and makes frequent efforts to pass his urine, which comes only in drops and dribbles, while he cries out with the pain the effort gives him. His appetite fails him, he is feverish, and, if examined, the lower part of the belly will be found swollen and tender to the touch. Just after the dog has made a little water there is ease for a short time, but as soon as the urine collects the pain comes on again. Usually the bowels are affected, but they may simply be bound up, or there may be straining, and slight diarrhoea of a mucous character, sometimes stained with blood.

Treatment.—If a small dog, a hot bath will be found to give great relief. In order to relieve pain and calm excitement, opium must be given in repeated small doses, and the bowels must on no account be neglected, but the rule is not to give any irritant purgative like aloes or black draught. However useful such aperients may be in some disorders and inflammations, they simply mean death in this. Small doses of castor-oil may be given if they seem to be needed.

N.B.—Diuretics are to be avoided, but a little cooling mixture of mindererus spirit, 1 drachm to 4 in camphor water, may be given every four hours. If the water cannot be passed and the belly is swollen, with moaning and evident distress, a qualified veterinary surgeon should be called in, who will no doubt pass the elastic catheter. The use of the catheter should be followed up with nice hot poppy fomentations, and a large linseed-meal poultice to the region of the abdomen, and an opium pill may now work wonders, or the morphia suppository of the Pharmacopœia may be placed in the rectum.

Food and Drink.—Food must be light, tasty, and easily digested, but rather low, especially at first. Drink : Milk demulcent, linseed-tea, barley-water, etc.

Dandruff.—A scaly or scurfy condition of the skin, with more or less of irritation. It is really a shedding of the scaly epidermis brought on by injudicious feeding or want of exercise as a primary cause. The dog, in cases of this kind, needs cooling medicines, such as small doses of the nitrate and chlorates of potash, perhaps less food. Bowels to be seen to by giving plenty of green food, with a morsel of sheep's melt or raw liver occasionally. Wash about once in three weeks, a very little borax in the last water, say a drachm to a gallon. Use mild soap. If bald spots, treat for these. *Vide SKIN COMPLAINTS.* Never use a very hard brush or sharp comb. Tar soap (Wright's) may be tried.

Deafness.—Sometimes congenital. In such cases it is incurable. Caused also by accumulation of wax in the ear; pour a few drops of warm oil in and move the ear gently about. In an hour's time syringe out with warm water reddened by the permanganate of potash. Deafness of old age cannot be cured. Beware of harsh treatment or advertised quack remedies. Attend

to the general health. If fat, reduce diet and avoid all starchy foods. If thin, feed well, exercise, and give Virol.

Deformities.—Can only be treated by an expert after careful examination and thought.

Destroying Puppies.—Drowning, even in warm water, is painful, because lingering. The best plan is the ugliest. Take one up and dash with great force on the stone floor. It is dead at once. N.B.—Never do so before the dam.

Destroying Useless Dogs.—I have often counselled the giving of morphia in sufficiently large doses to cause sleep, and then carefully chloro-forming. After all, the strongest prussic acid is the most certain and the quickest, but a vet. only should administer it.

Diabetes.—Both that form called Mellitus or sugary diabetes and *Diabetes insipidus* are incurable; the former, at all events.

Symptoms.—The earliest symptom will be excessive diuresis, combined with inordinate thirst. The coat is harsh and dry and staring, the bowels constipated, the mouth hot and dry, and probably foul. Soon emaciation comes on, and the poor animal wastes rapidly away. Sometimes the appetite fails, but more often it is voracious, especially with regard to flesh meat. The dog is usually treated for worms, and the case made worse. The disease is a very fatal one, and if fairly set in, can seldom be kept from running its course onwards to death. Death may take place from other and secondary diseases. Tumours form in the lungs, the liver becomes diseased, and the bowels seldom escape till the last.

Treatment.—Exceedingly unsatisfactory. I have found the most benefit accrue from treating canine patients in the same way as I do human beings suffering similarly. I therefore do not hesitate to order the bran loaf if the animal is worth the trouble, and forbid the use of potatoes, rice, flour, oatmeal, and most vegetables, and feed mostly on flesh, and occasionally beef-tea and milk. Give from $\frac{1}{2}$ grain up to 3 grains of opium (powdered), and the same quantity of quinine in a bit of Castile soap, twice or thrice daily. You may try Virol and *nux vomica*.

Diarrhoea, or looseness of the bowels, or purging, is a very common disease among dogs of all ages and breeds. It is, nevertheless, more common among puppies about three or four months old, and among dogs who have reached the age of from seven to ten years. It is often symptomatic of other ailments.

Causes.—Very numerous. In weakly dogs exposure alone will produce it. The weather, too, has no doubt much to do with the production of diarrhoea. In most kennels it is more common in the months of July and August, although it often comes on in the very dead of winter. Puppies, if overfed, will often be seized with this troublesome complaint. A healthy puppy hardly ever knows when it has had enough, and it will, moreover, stuff itself with all sorts of garbage;

acidity of the stomach follows, with vomiting of the ingesta, and diarrhoea succeeds, brought on by the acrid condition of the chyme, which finds its way into the duodenum. This stuff would in itself act as a purgative, but it does more, it abnormally excites the secretions of the whole alimentary canal, and a sort of sub-acute mucous inflammation is set up. The liver, too, becomes mixed up with the mischief, throws out a superabundance of bile, and thus aids in keeping up the diarrhoea.

Among other causes, we find the eating of indigestible food, drinking foul or tainted water, too much green food, raw paunches, foul kennels, and damp, draughty kennels.

Symptoms.—The purging is, of course, the principal symptom, and the stools are either quite liquid or semi-fluid, bilious-looking, dirty-brown or clay-coloured, or mixed with slimy mucus. In some cases they resemble dirty water. Sometimes, as already said, a little blood will be found in the dejection, owing to congestion of the mucous membrane from liver obstruction. In case there be blood in the stools, a careful examination is always necessary in order to ascertain the real state of the patient. Blood, it must be remembered, might come from piles or polypi, or it might be dysenteric, and proceed from ulceration of the rectum and colon. In the simplest form of diarrhoea, unless the disease continues for a long time, there will not be much wasting, and the appetite will generally remain good but capricious.

In bilious diarrhoea, with large brown fluid stools and complete loss of appetite, there is much thirst, and in a few days the dog gets rather thin, although nothing like so rapidly as in the emaciation of distemper.

The Treatment will, it need hardly be said, depend upon the cause, but as it is generally caused by the presence in the intestine of some irritating matter, we can hardly err by administering a small dose of castor-oil, combining with it, if there be much pain—which you can tell by the animal's countenance—from 5 to 20 or 30 drops of laudanum, or of the solution of the muriate of morphia. This in itself will often suffice to cut short an attack. The oil is preferable to rhubarb, but the latter may be tried—the simple, not the compound powder—dose, from 10 grains to 2 drachms in bolus.

If the diarrhoea should continue next day, proceed cautiously—remember there is no great hurry, and a sudden check to diarrhoea is at times dangerous—to administer dog doses of the aromatic chalk and opium powder, or give the following medicine three times a day: Compound powdered catechu, 1 grain to 10; powdered chalk with opium, 3 grains to 30. Mix. If the diarrhoea still continues, good may accrue from a trial of the following mixture: Laudanum, 5 to 30 drops; dilute sulphuric acid, 2 to 15 drops; in camphor water.

This after every liquid motion, or, if the

motions may not be observed, three times a day. If blood should appear in the stools give the following : Kino powder, 1 to 10 grains; powder ipecac., $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grains; powdered opium $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains. This may be made into a bolus with any simple extract, and given three times a day.

The food is of importance. The diet should be changed; the food requires to be of a non-stimulating kind, no meat being allowed, but milk and bread, sago, or arrowroot or rice, etc. The drink either pure water, with a pinch or two of chlorate and nitrate of potash in it, or patent barley-water if he will take it.

The dog's bed must be warm and clean, and free from draughts, and, in all cases of diarrhoea, one cannot be too particular with the cleanliness and disinfection of the kennels.

Dislocation of Bones.—*Vide BONES.*

The distinguishing signs of fracture and dislocation are as follows:—

FRACTURE.	DISLOCATION.
Deformity and pain.	Deformity and pain.
Crepitus or grating sound.	No crepitus.
Mobility unnatural.	No mobility.
Easily replaced.	Replaced only with force.
Leg is shortened.	About same length.
Seat of injury any part of bone.	Seat of injury only at a joint.

Distemper.—Although more than one hundred years have elapsed since this was first imported to this country from France, a great amount of misunderstanding still prevails among a large section of dog-breeders regarding its true nature and origin. The fact is, the disease came to us with a bad name, for the French themselves deemed it incurable. In this country the old-fashioned plan of treatment was wont to be the usual rough remedies—emetics, purgatives, the seton, and the lancet. Failing in this, specifics of all sorts were eagerly sought for and tried, and are unfortunately still believed in to a very great extent.

Distemper has a certain course to run, and in this disease Nature seems to attempt the elimination of the poison through the secretions thrown out by the naso-pharyngeal mucous membrane.

Our chief difficulty in the treatment of distemper lies in the complications thereof. We may, and often do, have the organs of respiration attacked; we have sometimes congestion of the liver, or mucous inflammation of the bile ducts, or some lesion of the brain or nervous structures, combined with epilepsy, convulsions, or chorea. Distemper is also often complicated with severe disease of the bowels, and at times with an affection of the eyes.

Causes.—Whether it be that the distemper virus, the poison seedling of the disease, really originates in the kennel, or is the result of contact of one dog with another, or whether the poison floats to the kennel on the wings of the wind, or is

carried there on a shoe or the point of a walking-stick, the following facts ought to be borne in mind: (1) Anything that debilitates the body or weakens the nervous system paves the way for the distemper poison; (2) the healthier the dog the more power does he possess to resist contagion; (3) when the disease is epizootic, it can often be kept at bay by proper attention to diet and exercise, frequent change of kennel straw, and perfect cleanliness; (4) the predisposing causes which have come more immediately under my notice are debility, cold, damp, starvation, filthy kennels, unwholesome food, impure air, and grief.

The Age at which Dogs take Distemper.—They may take distemper at any age; the most common time of life is from the fifth till the eleventh or twelfth month.

Symptoms.—There is, first and foremost, a period of latency or of incubation, in which there is more or less of dulness and loss of appetite, and this glides gradually into a state of feverishness. The fever may be ushered in with chills and shivering. The nose now becomes hot and dry, the dog is restless and thirsty, and the conjunctivæ of the eyes will be found to be considerably injected. Sometimes the bowels are at first constipated, but they are more usually irregular. Sneezing will also be frequent, and in some cases cough, dry and husky at first. The temperature should be taken, and if there is a rise of two or three degrees the case should be treated as distemper, and not as a common cold.

At the commencement there is but little exudation from the eyes and nose, but as the disease advances this symptom will become more marked, being clear at first. So, too, will another symptom which is partially diagnostic of the malady, namely, increased heat of body, combined with a rapid falling off in flesh, sometimes, indeed, proceeding quickly on to positive emaciation.

As the disease creeps downwards and inwards along the air-passages, the chest gets more and more affected, the discharge of mucus and pus from the nostrils more abundant, and the cough loses its dry character, becoming moist. The discharge from the eyes is simply mucus and pus, but if not constantly dried away will gum the inflamed lids together; that from the nostrils is not only purulent, but often mixed with dark blood. The appetite is now clean gone, and there is often vomiting and occasional attacks of diarrhoea.

Now in mild cases we may look for some abatement of the symptoms about the fourteenth day. The fever gets less, inflammation decreases in the mucous passages, and appetite is restored as one of the first signs of returning health. More often, however, the disease becomes complicated.

Diagnosis.—The diagnostic symptoms are the severe catarrh, combined not only with *fever*, but speedy *emaciation*.

Pneumonia, as we might easily imagine, is a very likely complication, and a very dangerous one. There is great distress in breathing, the animal panting rapidly. The countenance is

anxious, the pulse small and frequent, and the extremities cold. The animal would fain sit up on his haunches, or even seek to get out into the fresh air; but sickness, weakness, and prostration often forbid his movements. If the ear or stethoscope be applied to the chest, the characteristic signs of pneumonia will be heard; these are sounds of moist crepitations, etc.

Bronchitis is probably the most common complication; in fact, it is always present, except in very mild cases. The cough becomes more severe, and often comes on in tearing paroxysms, causing sickness and vomiting. The breathing is short and frequent, the mouth hot and filled with viscid saliva, while very often the bowels are constipated.

Liver Disease.—If the liver becomes involved, we shall very soon have the jaundiced eye and the yellow skin.

Diarrhœa.—This is another very common complication. We have frequent purging and, maybe, sickness and vomiting.

Fits of a convulsive character are frequent concomitants of distemper.

Epilepsy is sometimes seen in cases of distemper, owing, no doubt, to degeneration of the nerve centres caused by blood-poisoning. There are many other complications seen in distemper. *JAUNDICE*, for example, which *see*. Skin complaints common after it.

Treatment.—This consists firstly in doing all in our power to guide the specific catarrhal fever to a safe termination; and, secondly, in watching for and combating complications. Whenever we see a young dog ailing, losing appetite, exhibiting catarrhal symptoms, and getting thin, with a rise in temperature, we should not lose an hour. If he be an indoor dog, find him a good bed in a clean, well-ventilated apartment, free from lumber and free from dirt. If it be summer, have all the windows out or opened; if winter, a little fire will be necessary, but have half the window opened at the same time; only take precautions against his lying in a draught. Fresh air in cases of distemper, and, indeed, in fevers of all kinds, cannot be too highly extolled.

The more rest the dog has the better; he must be kept free from excitement, and care must be taken to guard him against cold and wet when he goes out of doors to obey the calls of nature. The most perfect cleanliness must be enjoined, and disinfectants used, such as permanganate of potash, carbolic acid, Pearson's, or Izal. If the sick dog, on the other hand, be one of a kennel of dogs, then quarantine must be adopted. The hospital should be quite removed from the vicinity of all other dogs, and as soon as the animal is taken from the kennel the latter should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the other dogs kept warm and dry, well fed, and moderately exercised.

Food and Drink.—For the first three or four days let the food be light and easily digested. In order to induce the animal to take it, it should

be as palatable as possible. For small dogs you cannot have anything better than milk porridge.* At all events, the dog must, if possible, be induced to eat; he must not be "horned" unless there be great emaciation; he must not over-eat, but what he gets must be good. As to drink, dogs usually prefer clean cold water, and we cannot do harm by mixing therewith a little plain nitre.

Medicine.—Begin by giving a simple dose of castor-oil, just enough and no more than will clear out the bowels by one or two motions. Drastic purgatives, and medicines such as mercury, jalap, aloes, and podophylyn, cannot be too highly condemned. For very small Toy dogs, such as Italian Greyhounds, Yorkshire Terriers, etc., I should not recommend even oil itself, but *manna*—one drachm to two drachms dissolved in milk. By simply getting the bowels to act once or twice, we shall have done enough for the first day, and have only to make the dog comfortable for the night.

On the next day begin with a mixture such as the following: Solution of acetate of ammonia, 30 drops to 120; sweet spirits of nitre, 15 drops to 60; salicylate of soda, 2 grains to 10. Thrice daily in a little camphor water.

If the cough be very troublesome and the fever does not run very high, the following may be substituted for this on the second or third day. Syrup of squills, 10 drops to 60; tincture of henbane, 10 drops to 60; sweet spirits of nitre, 10 drops to 60, in camphor water.

A few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid should be added to the dog's drink, and two teaspoonfuls (to a quart of water) of the chlorate of potash. This makes an excellent fever drink, especially if the dog can be got to take decoction of barley—barley-water—instead of plain cold water, best made of Keen and Robinson's patent barley.

If there be persistent sickness and vomiting, the medicine must be stopped for a time. Small boluses of ice frequently administered will do much good, and doses of dilute prussic acid, from one to four drops in a little water, will generally arrest the vomiting.

If constipation be present, we must use no rough remedies to get rid of it. A little raw meat cut into small pieces—minced, in fact—or a small portion of raw liver, may be given if there be little fever; if there be fever, we are to trust for a time to injections of plain soap-and-water. Diarrhœa, although often a troublesome symptom, is, it must be remembered, generally a salutary one. Unless, therefore, it becomes excessive, do not interfere; if it does, give the simple chalk mixture three times a day, but no longer than is needful.

The discharge from the mouth and nose is to be wiped away with a soft rag, wetted with a weak solution of carbolic, or, better still, some tow, which is afterwards to be burned. The forehead, eyes, and nose may be fomented two or three

* Oatmeal porridge made with milk instead of water.

times a day with moderately hot water with great advantage.

It is not judicious to wet long-haired dogs much, but short-haired may have the chest and throat well fomented several times a day, and well rubbed dry afterwards. Heat applied to the chests of long-haired dogs by means of a flat iron will also effect good.

The following is an excellent tonic : Sulphate of quinine, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 grains; powdered rhubarb, 2 to 10 grains; extract of taraxacum, 3 to 20 grains; make a bolus. Thrice daily.

During convalescence good food, Virol, Spratts' invalid food and invalid biscuit, moderate exercise, fresh air, and protection from cold. These, with an occasional mild dose of castor oil or rhubarb, are to be our sheet-anchors.

During convalescence from distemper and from various other severe ailments, I find no better tonic than the tablets of Phosferine. One quarter of a tablet thrice daily, rolled in tissue paper, for a Toy dog, up to two tablets for a dog of Mastiff size.

Dysentery.

Symptoms.—Most troublesome and frequent stools, with great straining, the dejections are liquid, or liquid and scybalous, with mucus and more or less of blood. Frequent micturition, the water being scanty and high-coloured. The dog is usually dull and restless, and there is more or less of fever, with great thirst. If the anus be examined it will be found red, sore, and puffy.

Treatment.—The animal should be properly housed, and well protected from damp and cold, which in dogs very often produce the disease. Give a dose of castor-oil with a few drops, according to the dog's strength, of the liquid extract of opium; follow this up in about two hours with an enema or two of gruel, to assist its operation. Much good may be done by hot fomentations to the abdomen, and by linseed-meal poultices, in which a tablespoonful or two of mustard has been mixed, to the epigastrium, followed by a full dose of the liquid extract of opium.

This may be followed by from 5 grains to 30 of the trisnitrate of bismuth, in conjunction with from $\frac{1}{8}$ grain to 2 grains of opium, thrice a day.

Judicious diet is of great importance in the treatment of this disease. It must be very light, nutritious, and easily digestible, such as jellies, bread-and-milk, cream, eggs, patent barley, Bovril, with an allowance of wine if deemed necessary. The drink may be pure water, frequently changed, barley-water, or other demulcent drinks.

When the disease has become chronic, our principal object is to sustain the animal's strength, and give the bowels all the rest we can. The mixture recommended for diarrhoea must be persisted in, and great factor of the dejections indicates the use of some deodoriser, as the hyposulphite of soda, with from 20 to 60 grains of wood charcoal, twice a day.

Dyspepsia.—Usually called *Indigestion*. A dog

is said to be off his feed. It is one of the commonest of all complaints, and is the forerunner of many serious chronic ailments. In fact, it may be said to be a symptom more than an actual disease.

CAUSES.—Improper or irregular feeding; overfeeding; want of exercise of a pleasant recreative kind; want of fresh air; food of a too dainty kind; general irregularity of management, and the foul air of kennels.

Symptoms.—The dog does not appear to thrive, his appetite is either lost entirely or capricious; the eye is more injected than it should be, and the nose dry. There is generally some irritability of the skin, and he is out of condition altogether.

Whether fat or lean, he will be found to be lazy, dull, and listless, and probably peevish and snapish—indication of irritability of the brain and nervous centres. The dog knows as well as anyone that he is not well, and he cannot bear good wholesome food, but may eat beef or steak with a will. Dogs suffer, too, from flatulence, sleep but badly, and seem troubled with nightmares; and as to their bowels, they may be bound one day and loose the next, and the stool itself is seldom a healthy one. Vomiting and retching, especially in the morning, are by no means uncommon in dyspepsia.

Treatment.—Begin by giving a dose of opening medicine, such as castor oil and buckthorn syrup, from 2 drachms to 1 ounce of this mixture.

Lower the diet for a day or two, and give twice a day from 5 to 15 grains of the bicarbonate of potash in water, with from 5 to 20 grains of Gregory's powder. A milk diet alone may be tried. For *chronic* dyspepsia the treatment resolves itself very easily into the hygienic and the medicinal, and you may expect very little benefit from the latter if you do not attend to the former.

Begin the treatment of chronic indigestion, then, with a review of the dog's mode of life and feeding, and change it all if there is a chance of doing good. Insist upon the necessity of his being turned out first thing every morning, and of having a good run before breakfast, unless there be any disease present which might seem to contraindicate the use of the douche.

Insist upon his being regularly washed, groomed, and kept sweet and clean, and housed in a pure kennel—not in a room, unless it be a large one, has no carpet, and has the window left fully open every night—likewise upon his having two hours' good romping or running exercise every day. Then as to his food, let his breakfast be a light one, and his dinner abundant, and of good, substantial, digestible food. Give him a good proportion of flesh. He is to have simply the two meals a day, and *nothing* between them. Give no sugar, no dainties, and bones most sparingly. Have his dish always filled with pure water and washed out every morning, so that he may not swallow and sicken on his own saliva. See that he has no disease of the mouth, and has his teeth cleaned.

The following is a safe and simple tonic pill, one to be given twice daily: Sulphate of quinine, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 grains; sulphate of iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 grains; extract of taraxacum, 3 grains to 10. Make into a bolus.

Dyspepsia, Acute.—Inflammation of the stomach is a very fatal and very painful disease in the dog, though happily somewhat rare. It is supposed by most authorities to be a disorder that may originate as an idiopathic or primary disease, but it is more often the result of an irritant poison, or the administration by ignorant kennelmen of excessive doses of tartar emetic. It is doubtful, however, whether it ever presents itself as a primary disease. But supposing a case of acute gastritis to come before a veterinary practitioner, and granting that a chemical examination or analysis of the matter vomited may prove that the animal has swallowed no metallic poison or any well-known vegetable poison, how can he be sure that the symptoms have not been brought on by some animal irritant, or even some decomposed vegetable matter which the dog may have eaten?

Symptoms.—There is vomiting, great thirst, high fever; the animal stretches himself on his belly in the very coolest corner he can find, panting, and in great pain. Enteritis generally accompanies bad cases; the ears are cold, and the limbs as well. Dark grumous blood may be vomited, or pure blood itself, from the rupture of some artery. And thus the poor dog may linger for some days in a most pitiful condition. Finally he is convulsed and dies, or coma puts a milder termination to his sufferings.

Treatment of milder forms of gastritis. Recipe: Dilute hydrocyanic acid, 1 to 10 drops; laudanum, 5 to 25 drops; solution of chloroform, 2 drachms to 1 ounce. This to be given as a draught.

The warm bath, and hot fomentations afterwards to the region of the stomach, may give relief, and the strength must be kept up by nutritive enemata—beef-tea mixed in cream. In simple cases 3 to 30 grains of the trisnitrate of bismuth may be given, a quarter of an hour before each meal. This is good also in irritative dyspepsia, mixed with a little of the bicarbonate of soda.

Ear in Health.—They are only quacks who, careless of what sufferings they may entail on poor dogs or human beings either, pretend that they can cure almost any ear trouble by nostrums poured into it. If the deafness and other ear diseases depended only upon an accumulation of wax in the tube of the outer ear or even a slight inflammation of that orifice, there might be some little sense in such applications. But the deafness is more deeply seated, and may be caused by disease of the nerves, which proceed from the brain itself. The internal ear, or real organ or machinery of hearing, is never reached by the quack's lotions. They could only reach it if the drum was pierced by disease, and then they would produce such

terrible suffering that the dog would become maniacal. The orifice of the ear is a short tube, one end open to the outside, the other closed by a thin membrane called the drum, which separates it from the inner ear. Across this latter stretches a chain of beautifully arranged bones of the tiniest size, three links in all, each link a bone—the *malleus*, or hammer; the *incus*, or anvil; and the *stapes*, or stirrup, so named from their resemblance in shape to these things. The drum is connected by means of this chain with a delicate membrane in which the minute branches of the nerves of hearing are spread. From the back of the throat to the internal ear is a tube called the Eustachian, which supplies it with air, and if this tube is blocked, as it is sometimes in catarrhal inflammation, deafness is the result. The reader may see, therefore, how little likelihood there is of any outward application affecting the hearing. But these lotions of the quack may, on the contrary, do incalculable harm by hardening or inflaming the drum.

Ear: External Canker.—A scurfy condition of the flap, the edge of which may be sore, ragged, and scaly. The flap also becomes thickened. Such a thing ought to be seen to in time.

When the ear is buried in long hair, probably matted, have the latter removed with the scissors. Perfect cleanliness is the next thing to secure, and for this reason have the ear well, though gently, washed with warm water and a little mild soap. Then apply the ointment mentioned below. It may be necessary to touch the sores occasionally with blue-stone, or 20-grain solution of nitrate of silver.

The cancer-cap must imperatively be worn, and in order to give the ears a better chance of healing, we may fold them back over the head and bind them in that position.

The strictest regulations as to diet and exercise must be enforced, but the animal must be kept from the water, and not permitted to overheat himself.

As to the habit of cropping, adopted by old vets. and kennelmen of the present day, I never recommend it, though an old-fashioned Dane or Bull Terrier looked smart cropped.

Abscesses of the flap of the ear are by no means uncommon, and cause great pain and irritation. Sometimes these are accidental, being caused by blows. They often go away of their own accord, stimulated only by the use of blue ointment. If they do not, they must be opened by a free incision, for if only pricked the matter will form again, while setons do more harm than good. The incision, then, must be free, and afterwards a little lint is to be inserted, wetted in water, to which a few drops of carbolic acid solution have been added. The cap may be worn, and the ear turned back, and as soon as suppuration is formed, the wound will heal if kept perfectly clean and softened by the zinc ointment or Zam-Buk.

Ear: Inflammation of the Flap.—This may be merely accidental, as when a long-haired dog gets

it torn in the bush or in fighting. This yields readily to washing with permanganate of potash lotion, and the application of zinc ointment or Zam-Buk. A stitch or two if much cut, and anti-septic dressings.

Eczema. *Vide SKIN DISEASES.*

Emaciation.—Always a bad sign, but taken by itself it is not diagnostic. Very rapid in some fevers, such as distemper, more slow in kidney or liver ailments and in worms. It is, however, not a good thing to conclude quickly that a dog has worms or anything else, such as nephritis. A skilled vet. should examine very carefully.

Enteritis. *Vide BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF.*

Enemas.—Sometimes given for the relief of great constipation. The syringe should be the ordinary balloon-shape and proportioned to the size of the dog, holding from two ounces to a pint. Warm soapy water is as good as anything, but see that the syringe is completely filled, else air will be thrown up. Oil both the anus and the tube, and after the operation keep the dog at rest on straw for some little time until the matter is likely to be softened. Warm olive oil, or glycerine and water, is sometimes used. You do not require so much, but in all cases the syringe must be full.

Epilepsy. *Vide FITS.*

Eyeball, Dislocation of.—First clean the eye with lukewarm water and very soft sponge, simply squeezing the water over it, freeing it from all dirt. Then the eyelids must be held widely apart by an assistant while you exert gentle but firm pressure with clean, oiled fingers, and the eyeball will slip back into its place. But this must be done at once, or much mischief will ensue.

Eye Diseases.—See AMAUROSIS; CATARACT.

Eyes: Disease of the Haws.—These get red, enlarged, and hardened. They may sometimes curl outwards. Very unsightly, and if persistent must be cut, but only a vet. can do this safely. This trouble with the haw is more common among Bloodhounds, Newfoundlands, Pugs, and Bulls.

Eyes, Inflammation of.—However caused, this must be treated on general principles. If acute the animal should be kept for some days in a darkened room, and as much at rest as possible. Low diet, milk, beef-tea or Bovril, and slops. Spratts' invalid food and invalid biscuits after the inflammation has subsided. Bowels to be opened with the castor-oil and syrup of buckthorn mixture, and kept open with a little raw liver. Bathing thrice daily, or oftener, with cold water, will do good, and after a few days use eye-drops, put in with a camel-hair brush (1 grain of sulphate of zinc to 1 ounce of water, or 3 grains of powdered alum to the same quantity. A borax eye-wash might be used, or a grain of nitrate of silver to the ounce of water).

In convalescence feed well and often. A little raw meat, soup, milk, eggs, and Virol. No cod-liver oil; this is apt to disagree, especially with Toy dogs. Don't expose to high winds or wet for some weeks.

Eyes, Sore.—The trouble is generally in the eyelids, which may be ulcerated. The eyes themselves are congested and the lids sometimes swollen, and matter discharges. Give purgatives, lessen diet, no dainties. A little citrine ointment or lanoline, to prevent eyes sticking together, and during the day eye-drops.

Eyes, Weeping.—A vet. only should see and treat, else an abscess may form, as the ducts are generally closed up. These ducts are called the lachrymal, and convey the tears from the inner canthuses to the interior of the nose.

Feet, Sore.—Perfect cleanliness, washing every night. Clean bed, after anointing with Zam-Buk. If sores around the nails, dog to wear socks. Zinc or alum or borax lotion. Cleanliness to be thorough. Sock not too hot.

Fits.—Whatever be the cause, they are very alarming. In puppies they are called CONVULSIONS, and resemble epileptic fits. Keep the dog very quiet, but use little force, simply enough to keep him from hurting himself. Keep out of the sun, or in a darkened room. When he can swallow give from 2 to 20 grains (according to size) of bromide of potassium in a little camphor water thrice daily for a few days. Only milk food. Keep quiet.

The **Epileptic fit**, common after distemper, is easily known. Sudden attack, the dog falls, and is unconscious, with frothing at mouth and champing of the jaws.

Treatment.—Just keep him quiet and prevent his injuring himself. A whiff or two of chloroform if it continues long. Then the same treatment as for puppies in fits, but the dose to be bigger. No occasion for alarm, but the medicine must be continued for weeks. Afterwards give from a quarter to a whole tablet of Phosferine thrice daily. Great care in diet is needed, and this should never be too stimulating, but nourishing and simple.

Fleas.—Washing with Spratts' medicated soap. Extra clean kennels. Dusting with Keating, and afterwards washing. This may not kill the fleas, but it drives them off. Take the dog on the grass while dusting, and begin along the spine. Never do it in the house.

Foods for Sick Dogs.—Do not cram the dog if possible. A spoonful taken naturally is better than ten forced. The latter exhausts the dog and worries him terribly. Little and often should be the rule. Milk diet ranks highest, but it should have eggs in it and not be too sweet. Rabbit or chicken broth, with the meat finely cut up. Liver boiled is a dainty that few dogs refuse, but it is to be used with caution. Grilled sweetbreads. For Toy dogs the milk should be peptonised (Fairchild's—any chemist). Robinson's patent barley. Fish, but not the oily kinds. Raw meat minced and without the fat in early convalescence. Bovril also; then Virol to pick up the strength and substance, and Spratts' invalid food and the invalid biscuits. If one rings the changes on all

these, and nurses well without fidgeting the patient, the dog ought to do well.

Gastritis. *Vide DYSPEPSIA.*

Genital Organs.—There are few troubles of the genital organs that need attention in either dog or bitch. What is called BALANITIS is a slight running of pus from the organ of the male. The general health needs seeing to, and the feeding must be carefully regulated. The dog must not have dainties, nor be pampered. Cleanliness of all surroundings. If much discharge, syringing once a day with nitrate of silver lotion, 1 grain to the ounce; or boracic acid, 3 grains to the ounce. There is a disease of the scrotum sometimes called "cancer" because it is not. If confined to the skin, astringent lotions and washing twice daily with cold water. Careful drying, and afterwards the application of the benzoated ointment of zinc will do good, or a mixture of green iodide of mercury ointment with four parts of vaseline. If the tissues underneath the skin be involved, a course of liquor arsenicalis or iodide of potassium may be needed.

Prolapse of either vagina or uterus needs the attention of a vet.; but he must be a skilled one, for an ignorant man has been known to take such protrusion for a tumour and roughly operate.

Gleet.—For these and all other such troubles it is best and safest to call in a vet., but good feeding and perfect cleanliness of all surroundings will always prevent such ailments.

Goitre or Bronchocele.—This is swelling of the thyroid gland, which lies in front of the larynx. It may come on very rapidly in puppies, to whom it may be fatal. In older dogs more slowly. Friction with a collar may cause it in some, and it may cause great difficulty of breathing, brain trouble, and death. Bulldogs seem to be especially subject to this complaint. If in a puppy, and coming on suddenly, hot fomentations will do good, and, indeed, there is little more to be done. In old dogs, Terriers and Mastiffs, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains each of the iodide and bromide of potassium thrice daily, with a carbonate of iron pill, or the syrup of the iodide of iron—suitable doses.

Locally.—Rubbing in the official ointment of iodide. Cut the hair short. Or tincture of iodine may be used once a day. After swelling reduced extract of milk and Virol after every meal.

Harvest Bugs.—These are a species of fleas or jiggers common in dry grass and vegetables of many kinds. Found only in summer and autumn. They are so small that they are seldom visible, but they burrow under the skin and cause much annoyance by the intolerable itching they produce. The application of the ordinary liquor ammonia may afford relief, and the dog should be washed and a little oil rubbed in afterwards.

Hæmaturia.—This means blood in the urine, another disease that a layman should not attempt to treat, as it may arise from stone in the bladder. *Vide CYSTITIS.*

Hepatitis (Inflammation of the Liver).

Symptoms.—As we should naturally expect, we will find all the symptoms of inflammatory fever, with some degree of swelling in the region of the liver, and considerable pain and tenderness. This pain is often manifest when the dog gets up suddenly to seek the open air. He will frequently be found lying on his chest in dark corners, on cold stones, perhaps, and panting. His eyes are heavy and dull, his coat stares, he is dull himself, is frequently sick, with loss of appetite, and very high temperature of body. About the second or third day jaundice supervenes, the symptoms of which will be considered presently. Very high-coloured and scanty urine is another symptom, and often there is dyspnœa, especially indicative of inflammation of the upper portion of the liver.

The bowels are constipated, and of the colour of clay. The disease soon produces emaciation, and often dropsy of the belly.

Treatment.—Subdue the fever by rest, cold water to drink, with a little chlorate of potash in it. A dose or two of mindererus spirit and sweet nitre.

If ailment not complicated with or the result of distemper, give after a day or two a pill at night of from 2 to 20 grains of Barbadoes aloes, 3 to 30 grains of extract of taraxacum, in a bolus, followed up in the morning by a dose of sulphate of soda and magnesia, with a little nitre. Give from 3 to 15 grains of Dover's powder thrice daily.

In very acute cases a large blister will be needed to the right side. Mustard poultices, hot fomentations, and a large linseed-meal poultice will be sufficient in sub-acute cases, and a little mustard may well be added to the poultice.

When you have succeeded in subduing the symptoms, if there be much yellowness of the skin, combined with constipation or scanty faeces, give the following thrice a day: Powdered ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains; extract of taraxacum, 3 to 15 grains.

The food, which was at first sloppy and non-stimulating, must now be made more nourishing; and good may be done by rubbing the abdomen with a strong stimulating liniment of ammonia, while a wet compress is to be applied around the belly, the coat having been previously wetted with water well acidulated with diluted nitro-hydrochloric acid, the compress being wrung through the same solution. Great care must be taken on recovery with the dog's diet, and moderate exercise only should at first be allowed, and tonics administered.

Husk.—A form of bronchitis, requiring similar treatment. It is also associated with derangement of the stomach. Worms are often the originating cause.

Indigestion. *Vide DYSPEPSIA.*

Irritation of Skin.—Find out the cause. It may be from parasites, lice, fleas, ticks, or harvest bugs. Washing and perfect cleanliness of all surroundings. Fresh bedding for outdoor dogs. Washing with mild but good dog soap.

Jaundice.—This is sometimes called the *Yellows*, from the peculiar hue of the skin and conjunctiva

of the eyes. It may be caused by congestion of the liver, often a result of complication of dis temper, or by a sudden chill, or from the dog's having been allowed to stand long in the wet. Every dog, as well as every human being, has some organ of the body weaker than the rest, and if one is exposed to cold while wet and hungry this organ is the most likely to be sought out and settled upon.

The obstruction of the bile duct by the passing of a gall-stone is another cause, or the duct may be blocked by the entrance of a round worm.

Symptoms.—Jaundice may come on with some days of dulness and loss of appetite, with staring coat, dry nose, and heat on top of the head, or there may be fever. The stools are dry and clay-coloured from the absence of bile therein.

Treatment.—If the dog seems to be suffering much pain, hot fomentations and large poultices are to be applied to the region of the liver after smearing the belly with belladonna liniment. Give also from 2 to 10 or 20 grains of chloral hydrate and repeat the dose if necessary, and afterwards, when the pain has somewhat abated, give either simply an aloes bolus to open the bowels, or, better still, give an aloes bolus at night and a draught in the morning, containing sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia, from $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm to 3 drachms of each in water.

As emaciation very soon comes on from the fever and the want of bile in the food, much good may often be done by the administration every morning of purified ox-bile; dose, from 2 to 10 or 15 grains, made into a pill, combined with from 5 to 20 grains of Barbadoes aloes, especially if the obstruction is of long standing.

Give light, nutritious, and easily digested food, and the addition of a little nitre in the animal's drinking water will do good. Afterwards tonics (iron and quinine best), and plenty of food and moderate exercise. In *jaundice from suppression of bile* our treatment, of course, must be different. It must, however, be borne in mind that we must not weaken the digestion in any way. Our sheet-anchors here are purgatives, in order to stimulate the secretion of the bile. We may also use some of the mineral acids, the dilute nitric, or nitro-hydrochloric with taraxacum. If the reader cares to try the effect of mercury in some form, he may do so, giving small doses of calomel combined with aloes, in the morning, for two or three days: Calomel, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains; aloe, 2 grains to 20; or podophyllin will be found as effectual and less dangerous, especially if combined with small doses of rhubarb. Instead of the nitrate of potash in the dog's drink, the bicarbonate, a teaspoonful or two, may be given with advantage.

The food should be light and easily digested: boiled eggs, bread puddings, bread-and-butter with a little beef-tea, and a very little raw meat minced.

Kidneys. *Vide NEPHRITIS.*

Lactation.—The bitch's milk may be deficient. Give plenty of creamy cow's milk to drink, mixed

and thickened with corn flour; also Robinson's patent barley. Massage to the breasts. If there is a flow of milk from the teats of a bitch who is not in whelp, with painful swollen glands, milking may be needed twice a day, but no violence must be used. Rub the breasts with a little brandy, and with belladonna liniment, and give castor-oil. Afterwards liver to keep the bowels open. Never neglect such a condition, else tumours may form.

Laryngitis, or Inflammation of the Organ of Voice.—This may be acute or chronic, the former sometimes the result of injury or extension of inflammation of throat, as in colds. There may be a good deal of effusion and swelling. If the dog seems in much pain and is making strange noises and attempts to vomit, better send for the vet.; meanwhile fomentations with large hot poultices will do much good. Open bowels and put on low diet. Quiet and rest, with ice-cooled water to drink. In the chronic form a harsh dry cough, with hacking and evident pain. This form may or may not be infectious, but the dog should be kept by himself anyhow. Good nursing is needed, and, if a thin-coated dog, a coat had better be worn. Open the bowels and give a cough mixture.

Lice.—The common dog louse is not unlike the head louse of mankind, but is not so large, more squarely built, and of a light-grey or straw-colour. They are found occasionally on the bodies of all breeds of dogs, but mostly in long-haired animals like St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, etc., who have been allowed to roam about wherever they list and sleep out on dirty straw.

But lice do not seem to inconvenience those out-of-door dogs very much. On puppies lice multiply very quickly indeed, and the agony the poor things suffer is sometimes really pitiful to see. I have known a case of a black-and-tan English Terrier infested with lice, but, strange to say, in this case they turned out to be not dog but horse lice, and it was afterwards found that this dog was in the habit of sleeping every night on the back of one of the horses. They did not seem to give him any trouble, however, and were soon got rid of.

The lice are hatched from nits, which we find clinging in rows, and very tenaciously too, to the hairs. The insects themselves are more difficult to find, but they are on puppies sometimes in thousands.

To destroy them I have tried several plans. Oil is very effectual, and has safety to recommend it. Common sweet oil is as good a cure as any, and you may add a little oil of anise and some sublimed sulphur, which will increase the effect. Quassia water may be used to damp the coat.

The matted portions of a long-haired dog's coat must be cut off with scissors, for there the lice often lurk. The oil dressing will not kill the nits, so that vinegar must be used. After a few days the dressing must be repeated, and so on three

or four times. To do any good, the whole of the dog's coat must be drenched in oil, and the dog washed with good dog soap and warm water twelve hours afterwards.

Hunting recommends, to kill lice and fleas, a solution of soft soap in spirits of wine, medicated with creosote in the proportion of one ounce to a pound of the soap. It is very effectual. You pour a portion of it along the spine and down the legs and thighs, work it into a lather with warm water, and well work it all over the coat. Then wash clean, and give a bucket-bath of soft water.

Liver. See SLUGGISH LIVER and HEPATITIS; also JAUNDICE.

Lock-jaw (technical term *Tetanus*).—We seldom meet with this, but it is a most terrible complaint, often called rabies by the ignorant. I question the utility of forcing the jaws open. Sedatives, such as hydrate of chloral, 2 to 12 grains, with 5 to 30 grains of bromide of potassium, in plenty of water, may be given thrice daily. Liquid nourishment only, beef tea, eggs, milk, and Bovril. Send for skilled vet.

Lumbago.—Pain, stiffness, semi-loss of power in hind legs. Stimulating embrocations, ammonia and turpentine, application of hot iron over flannel. Bandage to be worn. Otherwise treated as for rheumatism.

Mange.—Not a very happy term used to denote many kinds of disease of the skin of the dog. It is no doubt derived from the French *manger*, to eat. Vets. of the old school and gamekeepers use it most. It will be found described in the paragraphs on Skin Diseases.

Medicines.—I have already mentioned this at page 591, but I may add here medicine must always take a second place to the proper management of cases, as of sickness with regard to (1) rest, (2) quiet, (3) light and sunshine, (4) warmth or cold, (5) fresh air, (6) the sick bed or bedding, (7) appropriate food, and (8) proper drink. It should be the aim and object of all medical men, whether doctors or veterinary surgeons, to teach those who do not know how to prevent illnesses, and this will undoubtedly be the practice in the future.

Though not holding with the doctrine of homeopathy and infinitesimal doses, or the *similia similibus curantur*, small doses are certainly less dangerous than big ones.

Really good dog-doctors are scarce, and it is always best if advice is needed to have a regularly qualified veterinary surgeon, and if he is worth his salt he will explain to the owner of the dog the physiology and pathology of the case and his plan of treatment, with its why and its wherefore.

The veterinary surgeon is, however, not always at hand, especially in the country or at sea. It is therefore obligatory on all who keep a dog to know when to physic him, what to give him, and where to get it. I have therefore considered it my duty to give in my supplementary chapter, page 619, a complete description of the DOG'S

MEDICINE CUPBOARD, and what it should contain, with several hints that will, I trust, be found handy.

Meningitis, or Inflammation of the Brain, is a disease we find sometimes among puppies, especially if over-fed and excited by too much exercise in the sun. It may be caused by worms as well as the poison of distemper.

Symptoms.—Fits, convulsions, whining or moaning, great heat of head, and a rise in the temperature of several degrees.

Treatment.—On correct diagnosis this entirely depends, so that, although opening medicine and salines in the form of nitrate and chlorate of potash in the drinking water should be given by the owner, he should seek the assistance of a skilled vet. as quickly as possible. If one cannot be had, keep the animal in a quiet, cool, darkened apartment, and give only the lightest of nourishment, milk, beef-tea, milk and egg mixture, etc., and put ice to the head for fifteen minutes at a time.

Milk Troubles. *Vide LACTATION.*

Mouth, Ailments of.—The mouth of the dog is one of the most important portions of his anatomy, important to himself and to his owner as well. Nature has not given hands to the dog whereby he can form weapons of defence, but has provided him with splendid teeth in lieu thereof.

Like the human being, he is furnished during his lifetime with two sets of teeth. The first—the milk teeth—are all cut within a fortnight after the birth of the puppy. They are exceedingly beautiful and very fragile. They begin to fall out and be replaced in the following order: First the front teeth or incisors go (this in from a month to seven weeks), and soon after the second, third, and fourth molars fall out, and in a few months the other molars follow suit; so that in from five to six or eight months the milk teeth are replaced by the permanent. These latter are forty-two in number, twenty-two occupying the lower and twenty the upper jaw. The following is the correct formula as given by the highest authorities:—

Upper jaw.—Incisors, 6; Fangs, 1—1; Molars, 6—6 = 20 Lower jaw.—Incisors, 6; Fangs, 1—1; } = 42. Molars, 7—7 = 22
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In most breeds of dogs the teeth are level, that is, the incisors of the two jaws meet when the mouth is closed, so that you cannot insert your finger-nail behind either row. But some breeds of dogs are underhung, and in some the upper jaw projects. The four middle incisors are called the pincers, the next four at each side of these the intermediates, and the last four flanking these molars.

The teeth of the young dog, and, indeed, of any dog that has been properly cared for and correctly fed, are beautifully white and pearly, one reason for this being that the crown, or ex-

posed portion of the tooth, is covered with enamel, not *cementum*.

The gums of the dog are hard and solid to the touch, and firmly embrace each tooth, and more or less surround each separate tusk.

The soft palate, or curtain that guards the entrance to the gullet, is in the dog broad and short, and has little or no uvula; the opening from the mouth into the pharynx and larynx is therefore capacious, and freely admits either food or air, this latter being so extremely necessary to the animal after a hard run, when he wants to do a deal of breathing in a short time.

The tongue of the dog differs considerably from that of other animals. It is very long and soft, and extremely mobile. It is covered with long silky papillæ, which give it its peculiar smoothness, so different from the rough tongue of the cat, with its horny recurvate papillæ. The lips of the dog are thin and pliant. Externally the upper lip is grooved in the median line, and at the lower edge at the back parts is beautifully variegated with long papillæ all along its free surface.

It is most important for the purposes of sport and defence, as well as for health and appearance, that a dog's teeth should be properly seen to. Loose and carious teeth are of very frequent occurrence, often existing as one of the symptoms of either dyspepsia or intestinal worms, more especially in pampered pets, who are allowed to eat what and when they choose.

As a rule, puppies shed their milk-teeth without any trouble, but the milk-teeth, after getting loose, sometimes get fixed again. This is a matter that wants looking to, for the presence of milk-teeth often deflects and renders irregular the growing permanent teeth. Whenever, then, you find a milk-tooth loose, try to extract it; this can generally be done by the finger and thumb covered with the corner of a handkerchief. If, however, the tooth has been allowed to remain so long in the jaw as to become refixed, its extraction becomes rather more difficult, and requires instrumental assistance.

After extracting the tooth touch the gums with a solution of tincture of myrrh and water, equal parts. As your dog grows up, if you want him to retain his dental apparatus to a goodly old age, you must trust to regular and wholesome feeding, and never permit him to carry stones, nor to indulge in the filthy habit of chewing wood. For show dogs powdered charcoal should be used to clean the teeth, with a moderately hard brush, but tartar should never be allowed to remain on the teeth of any dog one values. It ought to be scraped off, or it will give rise to disease.

Mouth, Canker of.

Symptoms.—These are seldom noticed until the disease is pretty far advanced, and a swelling is formed on the dog's jaw beneath or over the carious tooth. This swelling discharges either pus and blood or thin effusion. The discharge is offensive. There is pain, as evinced by the unwillingness of the dog to have his mouth examined

or the jaw touched. If neglected there may come a nasty fungus-looking growth.

Treatment.—Our attention must first be directed to the teeth, and any carious tooth or portion of a carious tooth must be extracted. This operation will probably have to be performed after the dog has been placed under the influence of an anaesthetic, and therefore he must be taken to a skilled vet., unless, indeed, he can be securely held and his mouth kept open by aid of an assistant and any means at your command. The disease must then be treated on general principles. If there is proud flesh, blue-stone must be used, or the solid nitrate of silver. If only ulceration and fetid discharge, use a wash of Condy's fluid (1 drachm to 3 in a pint of water), and the alum and myrrh wash (10 grains of alum and 1 drachm of tincture of myrrh to 1 ounce of water) ought to be used several times a day, by means of a rag or bit of sponge tied to the end of a stick.

Attention must be paid to the general health, and especially to the state of the stomach. Give an occasional dose of oil and buckthorn.

Mouth, Foul, is a condition of the canine mouth very often seen. The highest-bred dogs are the most subject to it, and among these it is more frequently seen among household pets. The *symptoms* vary in degree, but in a well-marked case you will find your patient is generally somewhat surly and snappish, and on inquiry we shall not be surprised to learn that he gets but little exercise—perhaps because he has become too fat to take it—that he gets what he likes to eat, everybody gives him tit-bits, and perhaps that he sleeps before a fire, or in a bed, or on the couch, and is restless at night, and often troubled with bad dreams. Examination of the mouth reveals, first, a very obnoxious breath, the gums are swollen, may be ulcerated at the edges, but at all events bleed with the slightest touch. Some of the teeth may be loose or decayed, but invariably even the sound ones are encrusted with tartar.

Treatment.—Begin by thoroughly cleansing and scaling the teeth; this done, use a wash—water well reddened with permanganate of potash. The teeth are to be cleansed every morning with vinegar and water. The only medicine needful will be an aloetic aperient once or twice a week, with a dinner pill.

Quinine, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 3 grains; powdered rhubarb and ginger, of each 2 to 5 grains; extract of taraxacum, sufficient to make a bolus.

The feeding must be altered for the better. If the dog is fat and gross, meat, and especially sugar and fat, must be prohibited. Put him on oatmeal porridge and milk, or Spratts' cake. If lean and poor, an allowance of meat must be given, or the thirty per cent. Spratts' cake, and also Virol twice a day. Let the drink be pure water or butter-milk.

Nephritis, or Inflammation of the Kidney.—Sometimes called acute Bright's disease. It is

a very serious disease, and somewhat difficult of diagnosis by the layman, so that if it be even suspected, as it may be, there is great pain and stiffness in the loins, with high temperature and rapid pulse, a vet. should be called in.

Causes.—Cold and damp, especially if it be applied directly to the loins, as in the case of a dog left to sit out of doors all night in the rain, a dog, that is, who is in a weak state of health, or whose blood is impoverished by bad feeding. Blows and kicks occasionally produce it; the presence of a stone in the pelvis of the kidney may give rise to it; so may many irritating medicines, such as copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and cantharides, when given in too large doses.

Symptoms.—The disease is ushered in with shivering, staring of the coat, and a generally dejected appearance of the dog. We then have thirst and fever, with a hard, quick pulse, if you care to examine it, with perhaps sickness and vomiting. There is pain, there is stiffness in the region of the loins, with some degree of tenderness on pressure. A frequent desire to micturate, and sometimes suppression of urine; or the urine, if passed, is scanty, high-coloured, and may contain blood, or even pus. Bowels constipated, and belly probably tympanitic. If not, and the retention of urine is not relieved, delirium may occur, succeeded by coma and death.

Treatment.—We must try to give the kidneys all the rest we can, and endeavour to reduce the inflammation, and get rid of a portion at least of the urea of the blood by the bowel. This may be done by purgatives, podophyllin, and jalap, or elaterium may be tried.

Resin of jalap, 1 grain to 5; podophyllin, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain to 2 grains; extract of hyoscyamus, 1 grain to 5. Mix; make one pill, to be given every morning.

Plenty of hot poppy fomentations must be applied to the loins (occasionally the flat iron heated may do good), and followed up by large linseed-meal and mustard poultices. Enemas of hot water (not too hot) often do good, and the vomiting and sickness may be relieved by giving occasional doses of dilute hydrocyanic acid, from 1 to 5 drops, and by applying mustard poultices to the region of the stomach.

If suppression of urine continue for several days, the loins may be frequently fomented with hot infusion of digitalis.

Two things I must warn the reader against—the use of *diuretics* and *fly blisters*. Both are highly dangerous, although sometimes used.

Diet and Drink.—The diet must be low at first, low and sloppy; but we must look out for signs of weakness and prostration. Do not let the animal sink for want of nourishment, such as beef-tea, eggs, a little raw meat, and a little port wine; and, lastly, Virol and tonics in convalescence. The drink, water, or milk-and-water, or patent barley-water, which is softening and demulcent.

Nipples.—When giving milk these may become sore and cracked. Cleanliness, washing with water reddened with permanganate of potash. Boracic lotion and ointment. It may be advisable to take the puppies away for a short time, spoon-feeding them.

Nose, Ailments of.—Nasal catarrh is the commonest, and if the dog is otherwise ill it may be mistaken for distemper, especially if the dog has a cough.

It is also called ozæna, and is usually the result of cold or the sequel to a common catarrh. There is a discharge of mucous or muco-purulent matter from the nostrils, sometimes tinged with blood, and of a foetid odour.

Treatment.—Careful regulation of diet, which is to be nourishing; frequent bathing of the nostrils in hot water, succeeded immediately by complete syringing out of the nostrils with warm water, to which a little Condy's fluid has been added, and occasional mild injections of sulphate of zinc or hazeline will effect a cure, all the more speedily if Fowler's solution of arsenic, 1 drop to 6 thrice daily, and Virol are given internally.

Nose bleeding may be from blows or from ulceration. Adrenalin, a dilute solution of which will stop it. Cold to the head. If discomfort and pain with sneezing and snuffing continue long, the nose should be examined by some skilled vet., who may find a worm therein, a polypus which must be removed.

Obesity or Fatness.—For many reasons the treatment of this disease, for disease we must call it, is very unsatisfactory. Even those who love their dogs will hardly take the trouble to follow out instructions, and the animal is a past master in the art of begging, and knows exactly the diplomatic value of winning ways. If any good is to be done he must be put on a lower scale of diet. Reduced half for quite a time. No fat, no sugar, no oily fish, no starchy food of any kind, except a little toasted Spratts' biscuit, the "Toy" or "Terrier" kind. Food: Lean meat, eggs, white fish, liver boiled or raw, and clean, well-boiled tripe without the fat. Occasional purgatives. Medicine of little use of dangerous.

Ophthalmia. *Vide EYES, INFLAMMATION OF.*

Pain.—*Vide Chapter I.* of this section. I may add, however, that with short-haired dogs the hot sponge sometimes gives greater relief than the fomentations. Dip the sponge in very hot water, squeeze out, and at once pass over the painful part. The higher the temperature the greater the relief. Hot water bags or bags of hot sand are very useful at times; so are the heat from a blazing fire, radial heat, sunlight bath, cold rubbing, and the alternate application of hot and cold compress. This last, especially when there is congestion of internal parts.

Paralysis.—The *symptoms* of paralysis or loss of power in a limb or in any group of muscles are familiar to everyone. It arises from pressure on the roots of the nerve, pressure by effusion

or otherwise upon the spinal cord or brain itself. It may arise from constipation in the case of the hindquarters.

Paralysis is sometimes the result of a blow or injury to the spinal column. Another cause of paralysis, which we sometimes see in puppies, is the irritation of teething, and it may be a complication of distemper—a bad sign.

Treatment.—The castor-oil and buckthorn mixture, 2 parts of oil, 1 of syrup of buckthorn first. See that the medicine has acted; if not, it must be repeated or an enema given. Keep his strength well up, and use this prescription:—

Iodide of potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains; extract of belladonna, $\frac{1}{16}$ to 2 grains; extract of gentian, 2 to 10 grains. Make into a bolus; give thrice daily.

Continue this treatment for a week; if little improvement, the dose is to be slightly increased and Virol given.

Gentle friction, or shampooing with the warm hand, will go far to maintain the nutrition of the limbs, and prevent ataxy or wasting. The bladder must be attended to, and, if necessary, the catheter passed and the water drawn off.

Parasites, External. *Vide FLEAS, HARVEST BUGS, LICE, and TICKS.*

Parasites, Internal. *Vide WORMS.*

Piles or Hæmorrhoids.—Most common things among dogs who are roughly fed and get but little exercise. Caused by constipation or sluggish liver.

Symptoms.—Pain while sitting at stool should at once arouse suspicion, or he may be observed frequently to lick the regions under the tail, or sit down and trail the anus along the ground.

Upon examination the anus will be found to have lost its usual healthy contracted appearance, and is puffy and swollen. There are seldom external piles without internal as well. The stools, too, will often, especially if the dog be constipated, be found tinged with blood. Old dogs are more frequently troubled with piles than young ones.

Treatment.—This must be both local and constitutional. The food ought to be of a non-constipation nature, and contain a due amount of flesh. Boiled greens ought to be given frequently, and occasionally a piece of raw bullock's liver. Exercise is most essential. At the same time any bad habits he may have formed, such as eating wood, or even too much dog grass, must be corrected. Gentle purgatives may be required, just enough to keep the bowels moderately free, such as a little sulphur in the food, or a little castor-oil given the last thing at night. If he seems very dull, with a dry nose and little appetite, and sometimes vomits a yellow fluid, a ball, consisting of a little sulphur, with from 5 to 10 grains of the extract of taraxacum, should be given every morning.

Locally.—Cleanliness of the parts. An ointment will also be of great service, and ought to be not only well smeared on twice or oftener

every day, but a little inserted into the rectum. The compound ointment of galls, with a double proportion of powdered opium, is very useful; or the benzoated oxide of zinc ointment may be used, but if there be much tenderness the dog does not like it so well.

Pleurisy.—Is a most painful disease, being inflammation generally at one side of the anti-friction closed sack or pleura, which Nature has placed 'twixt the walls of the chest and lungs,* and the sack is inflamed inside and roughened. Effusion is the result and the usual products of such inflammations.

Caused by cold and damp while the dog is hungry and tired, or may be the extension of the inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia, constituting the disease pleuro-pneumonia.

In pleurisy without pneumonia the ailment commences with rigor or shivering. Uneasiness, countenance anxious, coat staring. Thirst, pain, panting, and a dry, *harsh* cough. Fever and high temperature, and all the usual symptoms of inflammation. Rough sounds at first on applying the ear to the chest. No sound after the effusion takes place. If matter forms, distinct rigors or shivering.

Treatment.—Both this disease and *pneumonia* will need all the skill of a good vet., but much good can be done before he comes, or the case may be treated without him. Give a dose of castor-oil at once, enough to open the bowels well, but no lowering medicine. Hot fomentations, poultices, and the usual local means of relieving pain (*vide PAIN*). Let his bed be warm and dry, but the apartment itself cool and well-ventilated. After the oil has acted, 1 grain to 6 grains of James's powder may be given at once, and repeated at intervals of five hours until eight powders have been given. The following mixture may be used thrice daily for the first two or three days: Cream of tartar, from 10 to 30 grains; mindererus spirit, from 20 or 30 drops to 2 drachms, in a little camphor water. When the fever has abated, some blistering fluid might be rubbed in, if the seat of the pain can be positioned, but the coat would have to be cut and shaved at the place.

Low diet at first. In convalescence after the fever, support the system with the usual foods for the sick (*vide FOODS*), and a little wine or brandy and water may be needed thrice daily, but its effect must be watched on pulse and temperature. Diarrhoea, if it comes on, must not be stopped at once. It is generally salutary.

Tincture of aconite is often of use in the first stages instead of the fever mixture; dose, from 2 to 15 drops every three hours, in a little water.

Iron tonics also in convalescence, and the tonic food Virol.

Pneumonia.—Vet.'s assistance if possible, and

* It is the smooth lubricated inner surfaces of this bag that rub against each other, thus preventing friction. A sack of the same kind is placed between all joints for the same purpose.

trust all to him. It is inflammation of the lungs, and may be an extension of bronchitis.

Symptoms.—The disease is ushered in by restlessness, thirst, and some degree of rigor, which often escapes observation. It is seldom, therefore, until the animal is really ill that any notice is taken of him. There is evidence of pain now, and the breathing is quickened and laborious. “The extended head,” Youatt graphically tells us, “the protruded tongue, the anxious, blood-shot eye, the painful heaving of the hot breath, the obstinacy with which the animal sits up hour after hour until his feet slip from under him and the eye closes and the head droops through extreme fatigue, yet in a moment being aroused again by the feeling of instant suffocation, are symptoms that cannot be mistaken.”

Add to these symptoms a disagreeable short cough, dry at first, but soon accompanied by the hacking up of pellets of rusty-coloured mucus. Extensive lung inflammation may go on to death without any cough at all. Unlike the breathing of pleurisy, where inspiration is short, painful, and interrupted, that in pneumonia has expiration, longer, if anything, than inspiration. We generally have, in addition, constipation of the bowels, high-coloured urine, and perspiration on the internal parts of the thighs.

Pneumonia may often be complicated with pleurisy, or with bronchitis, or inflammation of the pericardium, the liver, or even the peritoneum itself, which latter is more rare. Again, fits are not infrequent in pneumonia, especially if it is occasioned by distemper. These fits are adynamic in their character, and depend upon the anaemic condition of the blood, and should therefore never be treated by setons and such rough remedies.

Treatment.—In general principles the same as that for pleurisy, but remember, please, that good nursing is half the battle.

Poisons.—*Vide Chapter II.* of this section.

Prolapsus Ani, or a coming down or falling out of the end of the rectum, is occasionally met with in dogs of a weakly disposition, and, if not understood or improperly treated, it may end in gangrene, sloughing, and death. At first the prolapsus only occurs during defecation, but latterly the rectum protrudes at any time, and is generally more or less inflamed and excoriated.

Treatment.—Careful regulation of the bowels with the simplest laxatives, or by means of food, fresh air, and gentle exercise. It is advisable to employ cold water enemas containing 3 or 4 drops of the tincture of iron to an ounce. Not more than from $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 3 ounces should be injected, as it is meant to be retained. Do this three times a day; or the sulphate of iron may do as well, 2 or 3 grains to an ounce of water.

The protruded portion of the gut is to be carefully returned before the injection is used.

Prurigo.—Included in SKIN DISEASES, which see.

Ptyalism or Salivation.—An excessive secretion of the salivary glands. May be the result of

the abuse of mercury, or it may arise from decayed teeth or foul mouth, or simply from some local irritation of the glands themselves, or from want of care in using mercurial ointments.

Treatment.—If from the abuse of mercury, remove the cause and give a gentle aperient, and food of a light nutritious kind. The mouth, too, had better be plentifully rinsed out with cold water. If arising from decayed teeth, the treatment recommended for foul mouth will be indicated. If there be no apparent cause for the salivation, in all probability the animal is not thriving, and probably is losing flesh. Give a bitter tonic or dinner pill, see that the dog is well housed and properly fed, and rub in every morning and evening, with some degree of friction, under the jaws a stimulating liniment, such as strong hartshorn and oil.

Rabies.—In a treatise like this, which is not meant for either students or veterinary surgeons, but to be used as a ready reference for the general public, an article on a subject such as this could serve no useful purpose. Medical authorities themselves dispute as to its diagnosis—which is certainly most difficult—some going as far as saying that no such disease is ever seen in Britain.

During the scare in London some years ago and the enactment of the Muzzling Order thousands of healthy dogs were hounded to death in the streets or cruelly murdered by mad policemen. There were no proved cases of rabies, and none of real hydrophobia. When the scare was at its worst in England, just across the border there was no muzzling, no panic, and of course no mad dogs. I went to Edinburgh and several other cities of Scotland at this time, and found the dogs running about, free, happy, healthy, and contented.

Rectal Abscess.—Often forms around or near the anus, filled with pus of a peculiarly fetid odour. In these cases not only must the treatment be directed to the improvement of the general health, but as soon as fluctuation can be detected the abscess is to be freely opened in the dependent position; then, after the matter has been evacuated, it may be treated as a simple ulcer. Cleanliness, and washing frequently with water to which a few drops of strong solution (50 per cent.) of carbolic acid has been added. If the ulcer becomes indolent, it is to be brushed every morning with a 10-grains-to-the-ounce solution of nitrate of silver.

Rectum and its Ailments.—I have already mentioned piles. Much the same treatment will do for all irritations at the end of the gut or anus. Great cleanliness is needed, and the parts should be kept soft by cooling ointments, or boracic, or Zam-Buk.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Causes.—It is generally found in dogs that have been neglected, not only as to the comforts of their kennels, but as to their food. Also in dogs that are over-pampered. If a dog has one attack of rheumatism, either acute or chronic, that usually

predisposes to another. The proximate cause of rheumatism is exposure to damp and cold, or alternate heats and chills combined with damp.

Symptoms.—The first noticeable symptom is stiffness in the dog's movements. He feels unable or unwilling to get up with his wonted ease. Perhaps he cries out, and he will have to go some distance before this pain and stiffness be shaken off. This may go on for a day or two, or even much longer.

At length acute or sub-acute inflammation of the ligaments, tendons, and sheaths of the muscles takes place, it may be in the shoulder, the leg or legs, the neck, the chest or back, in any of these regions, or in all combined. The dog now becomes restless and feverish, he moves about anxiously, stopping at times and crying out, as if he had hurt himself; or he seeks out a quiet corner, generally under something, where he can lie unmolested.

Even in slight cases there is always more or less of fever. The nose is dry, the breath and mouth hot, and the tongue furred. The dog's temper is bad, as a rule; he is peevish at least, and often snarly. All he seems to wish is to be left alone.

Urine is scanty and high in colour, and if tested with litmus-paper, it gives a strongly acid reaction. Bowels often confined. Paralysis of the hind-quarters, either complete or partial, is not an unusual concomitant of acute rheumatism.

Treatment.—Constitutionally the indications of treatment are to allay the pain and assuage the fever. We may fulfil the first indication by opium and belladonna in conjunction, as by a pill like the prescription:—

Powdered opium, $\frac{1}{6}$ grain to 2 or 3 grains; extract of belladonna, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 2 grains; extract of taraxacum, 3 to 10 grains. Mix. Given every night, and if there seems to be very much distress, give also from 3 to 10 or 15 grains of this powder:—

Powdered opium and powdered ipecac., 2 drachms; nitrate of potash, powdered and dry, 2 ounces. Mix. Give thrice daily.

Let the dog have a soft, warm, comfortable bed, with plenty of fresh air, but with freedom from draughts. Let his water, in which a teaspoonful or two of nitre and the same of bicarbonate of potash should be mixed, be placed handy to him, and always kept fresh. When the dog is first attacked his bowels ought to be cleared with a saline purgative, and afterwards kept open with from 1 drachm to 4 drachms of Epsom salts every morning, combined with 3 to 10 drops of tincture of hyoscyamus and 5 to 20 of dilute sulphuric acid. Sometimes from 5 drops to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of the tincture of colchicum may be added with advantage to the morning draught.

Food.—Low at first, but if signs of weakness exhibited, resort to beef-tea, mutton-broth, milk, and eggs.

Locally, in a case of really acute rheumatism, very little can be done. In small dogs the warm bath may effect some good. Embrocations are

better suited to chronic or sub-acute cases. Heat applied to the seat of pain by means of a common flat iron I have found do most good, or the use of bags of heated sand. After the acute stage is got over, give the following:—

Sulphate of quinine, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 3 grains; iodide of potassium, 1 grain to 5 grains.

And now the diet must be more generous.

Rheumatism, Chronic.—This is known by the name of chest founder and kennel lameness. It is very often situated in the shoulder and in the chest. It is common in the back and loins, when it is termed lumbago. It is less common in the hind-quarters, but the feet are often affected. There is usually some degree of swelling, if it be in the limbs; there is little or no fever, though sometimes the appetite is lost; but the animal is stiff and lame, and cries out when you handle the tender part, and even when attempting to walk.

Treatment.—Cleanliness, dryness, and purity of the kennels. Give the dogs their food regularly, and see that they are never allowed to lie out in the wet and cold. Regulate the bowels, and give tonics, or arsenic may do good. Virol cannot fail to improve the animal's condition, unless he is gross. Avoid sugar, or, indeed, dainties of any kind.

Locally.—The flat iron. Do not make it too hot, but just as hot as the animal can comfortably bear it. Do this three or four times a day, and always at least a quarter of an hour at a time. The bags of hot sand may also be tried. Another simple application in lumbago is common sulphur well dusted into the coat and allowed to remain in, a flannel roller being applied around the dog's body all night. It may, if desired, be brushed out in the morning and more dusted in again at night. Other local applications which may be tried are the liniments of opium, belladonna, or aconite. In some cases a blister does good.

Rickets.—Improper food is one great cause; taking the puppy too soon from its dam, and supplying it with a diet unsuited to its digestion, may produce rickets. A weakly bitch will often have rickety puppies. A damp kennel, and the breathing of foul air, with little exercise in the warm sunshine, will be very likely to produce rickets in a puppy.

Symptoms.—Decline of the general health. The pup is not so lively as he ought to be, and has occasional attacks of diarrhoea. The coat is dirty and harsh. At the same time there will be more or less tumefaction of the belly. Soon the bones begin to bend, especially the fore-legs, and there is no longer any doubt about the nature of the complaint, although ten to one the puppy has been previously treated for worms.

You must give the puppy good, wholesome, nourishing food; his sleeping-berth ought to be dry and warm, and free from all bad smells, and he *must* have sufficient exercise and *sunshine*. Good milk with a little lime-water, and beef-tea or Bovril, may be given with advantage.

The only medicine you need use is an occasional dose of castor-oil, say once a week, or when the dog is constipated. Parrish's syrup of the phosphates will help to strengthen the constitution; in conjunction with Virol. Bone-meal does good in these cases. Spratts' Patent, I think, make this.

Skin Diseases.—In the whole range of dog ailments included in the term canine pathology there are none more bothersome to treat successfully nor more difficult to diagnose than those of the skin. There are none either that afford the quack or patent-nostrum monger a larger field for the practice of his fiendish gifts. If I were to be asked the questions, "Why do dogs suffer so much from skin complaints?" and "Why does it appear to be so difficult to treat them?" I should answer the first thus: Through the neglect of their owners, from want of cleanliness, from injudicious feeding, from bad kennelling, and from permitting their favourites such free intercourse with other members of the canine fraternity. Over-crowding is another and distinct source of skin troubles. All diseases arose spontaneously at one time, and Nature is still busy in the manufacture of new disease germs. As a scientist I cannot help believing this, but it is equally true that we can employ means to prevent disease.

My answer to the second question is that the layman too often treats the trouble in the skin as if it were the disease itself, whereas it is, generally, merely a symptom thereof. *Examples:* To plaster medicated oils or ointments all over the skin of a dog suffering from constitutional eczema is about as sensible as would be the painting white of the yellow skin in jaundice in order to cure the disordered liver.

But even those contagious diseases that are caused by skin germs or animalcules will not be wholly cured by any applications whatever. Constitutional remedies should go hand in hand with these. And, indeed, so great is the defensive power of strong, pure blood, rich in its white corpuscles or leucocytes, that I believe I could cure even the worst forms of mange by internal remedies, good food, and tonics, etc., without the aid of any dressing whatever except pure cold water.

Now the microscope is a valuable aid to the diagnosis of skin diseases, but it can only be useful in the hands of a skilled dermatologist, and such an individual is rare indeed, even in the ranks of the medical profession, while he is seldom to be found among ordinary vets. Therefore the conclusion at which I arrive and which I write in italics at the end of this brief article on skin ailments will, I think, be acquiesced in by all sensible readers.

In treating of skin diseases it is usual to divide them into three sections: (1) The non-contagious, (2) the contagious, and (3) ailments caused by external parasites.

THE NON-CONTAGIOUS.—(A) ERYTHEMA.—This is a redness, with slight inflammation of the skin,

the deeper tissues underneath not being involved. *Examples:* That seen between the wrinkles of well-bred Pugs, Mastiffs, or Bull-dogs, or inside the thighs of Greyhounds, etc. If the skin breaks there may be discharges of pus, and if the case is not cured the skin may thicken and crack, and the dog make matters worse with his tongue.

Treatment.—Review and correct the methods of feeding. A dog should be neither too gross nor too lean. Exercise, perfect cleanliness, the early morning sluice-down with cold water, and a quassia tonic. He may need a laxative as well.

Locally.—Dusting with oxide of zinc or the violet powder of the nurseries, a lotion of lead, or arnica. Fomentation, followed by cold water, and, when dry, dusting as above. A weak solution of boracic acid (any chemist) will sometimes do good. (B) PRURIGO.—Itching all over, with or without scurf. Sometimes thickening.

Treatment.—Regulation of diet, green vegetables, fruit if he will take it, the morning cold douche, brushing and grooming, but never roughly. Try for worms, and for fleas. (C) ECZEMA.—The name is not a happy one as applied to the usual itching skin disease of dogs. Eczema proper is an eruption in which the formed matter dries off into scales or scabs, and dog eczema, so-called, is as often as not a species of lichen. Then, of course, it is often accompanied with vermin, nearly always with dirt, and it is irritated out of all character by the biting and scratching of the dog himself. I have seldom if ever seen a case of simple eczema, so the dog-owner or vet. may give it any name he pleases so long as he cures it.

Treatment.—Must be both constitutional and local. Attend to the organs of digestion. Give a moderate dose of opening medicine, to clear away offending matter. This simple aperient may be repeated occasionally, say once a week, and if diarrhoea be present it may be checked by the addition of a little morphia or dilute sulphuric acid. Cream of tartar with sulphur is an excellent derivative, being both diuretic and diaphoretic, but it must not be given in doses large enough to purge. At the same time we may give thrice daily a tonic pill like the following:—

Sulphate of quinine, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains; sulphate of iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 5 grains; extract of hyoscyamus, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains; extract of taraxacum and glycerine enough to make a pill.

Locally.—Perfect cleanliness. Cooling lotions patted on to the sore places. Spratts' Cure. (N.B.—I know what every remedy contains, or I should not recommend it.) Benzoated zinc ointment after the lotion has dried in. Wash carefully once a week, using the ointment when skin is dry, or the lotion to allay irritation.

(2) **CONTAGIOUS SKIN DISEASES.**—These are usually called mange proper and follicular mange, or scabies. I want to say a word on the latter first. It depends upon a microscopic animalcule called the *Acarus folliculorum*. The trouble begins by the formation of patches, from which

the hair falls off, and on which may be noticed a few pimples. Scabs form, the patches extend, or come out on other parts of the body, head, legs, belly, or sides. Skin becomes red in white-haired dogs. Odour of this trouble very offensive. More pain than itching seems to be the symptomatic rule. Whole body may become affected.

Treatment.—Dress the affected parts twice a week with the following:—

Creosote, 2 drachms; linseed oil, 7 ounces; solution of potash, 1 ounce. First mix the creosote and oil, then add the solution and shake. Better to shave the hair off around the patches. Kennels must be kept clean with garden soap and hot water, and all bedding burned after use. From three months to six will be needed to cure bad cases.

MANGE PROPER is also caused by a parasite or acarus, called the *Sarcops canis*. Unlike eczema, this mange is spread from dog to dog by touch or intercommunication, just as one person catches the itch from another.

The Symptoms.—At first these may escape attention, but there are vesicles which the dog scratches and breaks, and thus the disease spreads. The hair gets matted and falls off. Regions of the body most commonly affected, head, chest, back, rump, and extremities. There may not be much constitutional disturbance from the actual injury to the skin, but from his suffering so much from the irritation and the want of rest the health suffers.

Treatment.—Avoid the use of so-called disinfectants. Most of those sold as such are simply deodorisers, and, applied to the skin, are useless. Nor are they of much use in cleaning the kennels. Nothing suits better for woodwork than, first, carbolic wash, and then a thorough scrubbing with hot water and garden soap.

Some ointment must be used to the skin, and as I am writing for laymen only I feel chary in recommending such strong ones as the green iodide of mercury. If you do use it mix it with twice its bulk of the compound sulphur ointment. Do over only a part or two at a time. The dog to be washed after three days. But the compound sulphur ointment itself is a splendid application, and it is not dangerous.

(3) SKIN COMPLAINTS FROM VERMIN.—The treatment is obvious—get rid of the cause.

And now for my concluding advice in italics. *As their diagnosis is so difficult, whenever the dog-owner is in doubt, make certain by treating the dog not only by local applications but constitutionally as well.* In addition to good diet, perfect cleanliness of coat, kennel, and all surroundings, and the application of the ointment or oil; let the dog have all the fresh air possible, and exercise, but never over-exciting or too fatiguing. Then a course of arsenic seldom fails to do good.

I do not believe in beginning the exhibition of arsenic too soon. I prefer paying my first atten-

tions to the digestive organs and state of the bowels. The form of exhibition which I have found suit as well as any is the *tasteless Liquor arsenicalis*. It is easily administered. It ought to be given mixed with the food, as it ought to enter the blood with the chyle from the diet. It ought, day by day, to be gradually, not hurriedly, increased. Symptoms of loathing of food and redness of conjunctiva call for the cessation of its use for two or three days at least, when it is to be recommended at the same size of dose given when left off.

There are two things which assist the arsenic, at least to go well with it; they are, iron in some form and Virol. The latter will be needed when there is much loss of flesh. A simple pill of sulphate of iron and extract of liquorice may be used. Dose of Liquor arsenicalis, from 1 to 6 drops *ter die* to commence with, gradually increased to 5 to 20 drops.

Sluggish Liver.—Symptoms very obscure. Attention to general health. No dainties or sugar. Fair proportion of meat. Allowance of liver, boiled or raw, to keep bowels open. Extract of taraxacum in small doses. The douche or bucket bath.

Ticks.—I have noticed these disagreeable blood-suckers only on the heads and bodies of sporting or Collie dogs, who had been boring for some time through coverts and thickets. They soon make themselves visible, as the body swells up with the blood they suck until they resemble small soft warts about as big as a pea. They belong to the natural family, *Ixodiadæ*.

Treatment.—If not very numerous they should be cut off, and the part touched with a little turps. The sulphuret of calcium will also kill them, so will the more dangerous white precipitate, or even a strong solution of carbolic acid, which must be used sparingly, however.

Tongue.—The tongue of a healthy dog should be soft and of a pinky hue; if white far back there is some disorder of stomach or bowels, which must be seen to.

Tongue: Carbuncle, or unhealthy swelling underneath. This used to be called blain; caused by bad feeding and impure blood. The swelling is under the tongue at one side, and there is an increased flow of saliva of a foetid odour. The swelling must be lanced by a vet., and the mouth kept constantly clean with permanganate solution.

Tongue, Inflammation of.—May arise from bites. If so, wash out well with solution of permanganate of potash twice daily, and give a soft diet, tripe, liver, etc., or porridge, or Spratts Invalid Food. If much swelling, give an aperient. An incision or two sometimes needed, but a vet. must do this. The brutal and useless custom of worming the tongue is now obsolete.

Tongue, Ulceration of, and wounds that heal badly, must be touched with caustic, and an astringent boracic lotion used, about 15 grains to 1 ounce of water.

Ulcers.—Wherever situated, must be treated on general principles. Locally an antiseptic lotion or, if very foul, a touch of blue-stone or lunar caustic. Poultice if swelling around it, followed by dressing of zinc ointment, perfect cleanliness, and good strengthening diet, with or without arsenic and iron.

Urinary Organs.—Any ailment of these regions, either in dog or in bitch, should be seen to and treated by a skilled vet. His rules and directions, I need hardly say, must be strictly followed out. Sometimes painful tumours form about these parts, and if they are left to themselves they rapidly get worse. A stitch in time saves nine and may save a life.

Worms or Internal Parasites.—In other and larger treatises on the ailments of dogs I have gone fully into their helminthology. This would serve no useful purpose here, but the life-story of even a tape-worm is exceedingly interesting and marvellous.

We have, roughly speaking, two kinds of worms to treat in the dog: (1) the round, and (2) the tape.

(1) *Round-worms.*—They are in shape and size not unlike the garden worm, but harder, pale, and pointed.

Symptoms.—Sometimes these are alarming, for the worm itself is occasionally seized with the mania for foreign travel, and finds its way into the throat or nostrils, causing the dog to become perfectly furious, and inducing such pain and agony that it may seem charity to end its life. The worms may also crawl into the stomach, and give rise to great irritation, but are usually dislodged therefrom by the violence accompanying the act of vomiting.

Their usual habitat, however, is the small intestines, where they occasion great distress to their host. The appetite is always depraved and voracious. At times there is colic, with sickness and perhaps vomiting, and the bowels are alternately constipated or loose. The coat is harsh and staring, there usually is short, dry cough from reflex irritation of the bronchial mucous membrane, a bad-smelling breath, and emaciation or at least considerable poverty of flesh.

The disease is most common in puppies and in young dogs. The appearance of the ascaris in the dog's stools is, of course, the diagnostic symptom.

Treatment.—I have cured many cases with santonin and areca-nut powder (betel-nut), dose 10 grains to 2 drachms; or turpentine, dose from 10 drops to 1½ drachms, beaten up with yolk of egg.

But areca-nut does better for tape-worm, so we cannot do better than trust to pure santonin. The dose is from 1 grain for a Toy up to 6 grains for a Mastiff. Mix it with a little butter, and stick it well back in the roof of the dog's mouth. He must have fasted previously for twelve hours, and had a dose of castor-oil the day before. In four or five hours after he has swallowed the santonin,

let him have a dose of either olive-oil or decoction of aloes. Dose, 2 drachms to 2 ounces or more. Repeat the treatment in five days. Spratts' cure may be safely depended on for worms.*

The perfect cleanliness of the kennel is of paramount importance.

The animal's general health requires looking after, and he may be brought once more into good condition by proper food and a course of vegetable tonics. If wanted in show condition we have Plasmon to fall back upon, and Burroughs and Wellcome's extract of malt.

There is a round-worm which at times infests the dog's bladder, and may cause occlusion of the urethra; a whip-worm inhabiting the cæcum; another may occupy a position in the mucous membrane of the stomach; some infest the blood, and others the eye.

(2) *Tape-worms.*—There are several kinds, but the treatment is the same in all cases. The commonest in the country is the Cucumerine.

This is a tape-worm of about fifteen inches in average length, although I have taken them from Newfoundland pups fully thirty inches long. It is a semi-transparent entozoon; each segment is long compared to its breadth, and narrowed at both ends. Each joint has, when detached, an independent sexual existence.

The dog often becomes infested with this parasite from eating sheep's brains, and dogs thus afflicted and allowed to roam at pleasure over fields and hills where sheep are fed sow the seeds of gid in our flocks to any extent. We know too well the great use of Collie dogs to the shepherd or grazier to advise that dogs should not be employed as assistants, but surely it would be to their owners' advantage to see that they were kept in a state of health and cleanliness.

Treatment. We ought to endeavour to prevent as well as to cure. We should never allow our dogs to eat the entrails of hares or rabbits. Never allow them to be fed on raw sheep's intestines, nor the brains of sheep. Never permit them to lounge around butchers' shops, nor eat offal of any kind. Let their food be well cooked, and their skins and kennels kept scrupulously clean. Dogs that are used for sheep and cattle ought, twice a year at least, to go under treatment for the expulsion of worms, whether they are infested or not; an anthelmintic would make sure, and could hardly hurt them.

For the expulsion of tape-worms we depend mostly on areca-nut. In order that the tape-worm should receive the full benefit of the remedy, we order a dose of castor-oil the day before in the morning, and recommend no food to be given that day except beef-tea or mutton broth. The bowels are thus empty next morning, so that the parasite cannot shelter itself anywhere, and is therefore sure to be acted on by the drug.

Infusion of cusco is sometimes used as an

* Many dog owners swear by the preparation called Ruby, which can be recommended as a cure for worms.—ED.

anthelmintic, so is wormwood, and the liquid extract of male fern, and in America spigelia root and pumpkin seeds.

The best tonic to give in cases of worms is the extract of quassia.

Extract of quassia, 1 to 10 grains; extract of hyoscyamus, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains. To make one pill. Thrice daily.

The action of the quassia here is as an anthelmintic as well as tonic, and the hyoscyamus, when continued for some time, has a gentle action on the bowels, and, being a narcotic, it is probably also an anthelmintic. I have the opinion that many narcotics are.

Wounds.—In all cases of severe wounds a vet. should be sent for at once, and the person who takes the message must be instructed to inform him of the nature of the accident.

Roughly speaking, the immediate treatment of wounds is (1) to arrest the bleeding, (2) to cleanse the wound, (3) to keep the parts at rest, (4) to protect the wound from outward contamination by clean antiseptic dressing. We must never touch a wound with dirty hands or dirty instruments. We cannot expect healing by the first intention if we poison it with dirty hands.

In bleeding from an artery the blood comes in spurts with every wave of the pulse; if from veins it simply runs. Only a vet. can tie an artery or use torsion or twisting on it, but pressure applied firmly with the fingers *in* the wound and *in* the bleeding spot will arrest it. This pressure must be kept up for some considerable time.

Before dressing a wound wash the hands with hot water, or warm water, and soap. While doing so, dispatch someone for a little turpentine, and

rub this well over them; or use methylated spirits, brandy, or whisky for the same purpose.

Cleansing the Wound.—The water must be as pure as possible. The wound is now to be gently washed, having first added some antiseptic solution to the water. Carbolic acid, 1 part to 40, is best. But if this be not handy, two tablespoonfuls of Condy's fluid to a pint of warm water may be substituted, or spirits mixed with water that has been boiled and allowed to cool, or even a dessert-spoonful of salt in half a pint of water. Having washed the wound, and taken care not to rub away any blood clots that may have been formed, proceed to dress it temporarily—the vet. will do the rest. Wring a pledget of lint out of your carbolised lotion and place it in the wound. Over this part a layer or two of nice clean cotton-wool; then carefully bandage it *secundem artem*.

The edges of the wound, if big, must be brought together with strapping before dressing, and a splint may be needed to go over all in order to secure perfect rest. Keep the dog quiet, and prevent his tearing off the dressings, even if you should have to muzzle him. For *contused wounds*, wetted antiseptic wool fixed by a bandage should be used.

Poisoned Wounds must be most carefully cleansed with your antiseptic solution, and then dressed in the usual way. The vet. will know whether dressing must be repeated every morning. It is best so, as a rule, for the first three days.

Bites from other dogs need not be looked upon as poisoned wounds. Treat in the ordinary way with antiseptics.

Yellows, The.—This is an ordinary kennel or keeper's name for JAUNDICE, which see.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY HINTS.

PROPERTY hath its duties, and it is unkind, not to say positively cruel, for anyone to buy and keep a dog unless he is able to devote that attention to him which is needed to keep the animal healthy, happy, and in good spirits.

Irregularity in feeding, careless choice of food, filth and over-crowding have to account for nine-tenths of all the ailments incidental to dog-life.

The best food is always the cheapest, and I should never give to a dog that which I could not myself eat. Many a time, when Kennel Editor of *The Live Stock Journal*, I have dined in the field upon a Spratts' biscuit *plus* an antiseptic lotion of Scotch whisky and water.

The simple life is best for the dog as well as for his master, and neither should eat too much of sweets or dainties.

Warmth and protection from storms are impera-

tive in outdoor kennels. The old-fashioned open barrel to which dogs are sometimes confined, without much bedding, is quite obsolete, illegal, and cruel.

A stitch in time saves nine, and a dog's demeanour should be noted every morning. If he is too quiet or has lost his appetite he is probably sickenning for something. He must not, therefore, be forced to eat, and if a good run does not render his appetite better, give him opening medicine at once, and no food till it has operated.

No medical man or vet., far less a layman, can diagnose a case at first sight. It must have time to develop, but quiet and rest have wonderful restorative powers.

Dogs, especially household pets, seem nowadays more subject to ailments of the kidneys and urinary organs than formerly; or it may be

that the vets. have become more observant. But owners should remember that their dogs cannot speak and tell them when ailing, and as kidney trouble must be taken in time if it is to be cured at all, they should mark the first deviations from natural stalting, the colour and quantity of urine, etc., and, if anything seems to be wrong, consult the skilled vet.

Good *nursing* is half the battle when the dog is ill. The following simple hints, if acted on, will greatly aid in restoring a sick animal to health.

The temperature of the sick-room should be about 60 degrees. This can be secured in winter by a fire, which will also help to ventilate the room. In summer the apartment may be kept cool by ventilation.

A sick dog ought to be kept from his companions. An outdoor dog may be taken into the house.

He should have low diet at first: Beef-tea, Bovril, eggs, a little raw meat, invalid food (Spratts'), wine if needed, etc. The motto must be the old one of little and often, and by night as well as by day. A nurse must never for a moment weary of well doing.

Study cleanliness in everything. A bottle of strong permanganate of potash should always be kept in a sick-room, and the water used in cleaning the eyes and teeth or wiping away any discharge should be first well reddened with this solution.

Watch the temperature by means of the clinical thermometer.

Ventilation or fresh air is a *sine quâ non*.

Never worry the dog by talking too much to him, or giving him undesirable attentions or petting. Do not worry yourself either.

A clean, not too soft, bed, and one that can be easily changed.

Disinfectants.—These are useful in many ways, and we have good ones, such as solution of carbolic acid, Jeyes', Sanitas, Izal, Pearson's, etc. But science has now proved that the great bulk of so-called disinfectants are simply deodorisers, and have no germ-killing power at all. Moreover, their use often does harm, because people imagine they can take the place of cleanliness. Garden soap and boiling water should be used for all kennels, the disinfectant to be used afterwards.

Dogs in Old Age.—As a dog gets old he ought to have less work to do and get more care. Not that he is to be coddled—coddling kills man or beast—but he needs protection from the weather and cold, and better diet, though less of it, and far more kindness and consideration. He has been faithful and true, a real friend, and he deserves our especial sympathy when age overtakes him. Twenty years mark, perhaps, the extreme span of a dog's life. Fourteen is the average. Bulldogs nowadays seldom live to see their eighth year.

The Lethal Chamber?—Certainly not for an old and valued friend. There is the sending him

away among strangers—the parting with the poor fellow, which in such a case is certainly not "sweet sorrow." He is handed over to perfect strangers, to whom he is "only a dog." Above all, there is the dog's own grief to be considered, which is bitterer far, probably, than the pain of death itself. No; let your old friend have your kindness, attention, and sympathy to the very last, and let him die with your hand on his brow.

The Medicine Cupboard.—I am very much opposed to the giving of too much medicine to either dog or human being. Physic should never take the place of well-chosen food, which, with rest, quiet, cleanliness, and freedom from excitement, will often restore a dog to health when nothing else could. Many imagine that when they give a dog a dose of medicine they have done their duty by him, and so may have an easy conscience. They have not half done it.

But a medicine chest, such as that of Spratts' Patent,* is invaluable in the house, more especially if one lives far away from veterinary aid. I always advise the calling in of a skilled vet. when such services can be procured, and the earlier this is done the better. But an ignorant young vet. who treats his patient by rule of thumb, as too many do, is useless and a fraud. Nevertheless, every dog-owner should be his own dog's physician, and know a little about the sort of drugs and appliances to place in his medicine cupboard. Accidents and illnesses come when least expected.

The medicine cupboard itself should always be kept locked, and the key labelled and hung in a handy place. It and all its contents should be kept not only clean, but chemically clean, and before any instrument is used it should be sterilised with a solution of carbolic acid. After use it should be most carefully cleaned and disinfected.

Almost every article of either food or physic, then, that is used for human beings may be requisitioned for our friend the dog, and the poor fellow should not only be the better for our religion, as the great Norman Macleod averred, but the better for our knowledge of science.

As to foods for the sick, my advice is never to keep them long in stock, but get them fresh; and, luckily for ourselves and our dogs, foods are fairly cheap.

The greatest friend to the dog in the world is Spratts' Patent, and from their marvellous factory is always emanating something new. They head the list with their invalid food and biscuits,

* *Contents of Spratts' Kennel Medicine Chest.*—Mange lotion, eczema lotion, sprain liniment, diarrhoea mixture, hair stimulant, lucurium for wounds or festering sores, chemical food, cure for ear canker, purging pills, tonic pills, cough pills, distemper pills, styptic pills, cure for jaundice, vermifuge for puppies, pills for rheumatism, distemper powders, cooling powders, worm powders, chronic skin disease cure, caustic, bandages, lint, cotton wool, scissors, lancet, silk thread, tweezers, and suture needles. There ought also to be a clinical thermometer.

Sherley's dog medicines can also be recommended, and Nicholas' Ruby remedy for worms is particularly valuable.

which will entice dogs to eat when nothing else may.

Well, we have Keen and Robinson's patent barley, which should always be used in the sick-room and for convalescence; dogs like it, too.

New-laid eggs are invaluable as invalid diet, so is nice clean tripe, stewed rabbit with the meat minced, nicely cooked fish, sweetbreads grilled, or rabbits' and chickens' liver cooked in the same way.

Milk is a standard sick diet, but it must be fresh from the cow. Goat's milk is excellent for dogs.

Tea, if a dog will lap it, is very refreshing, and chocolates nearly all dogs are fond of. No medicine cupboard would be complete without Bovril, which is one of the greatest inventions of the age. Other beef-teas are merely stimulants, this is a food.

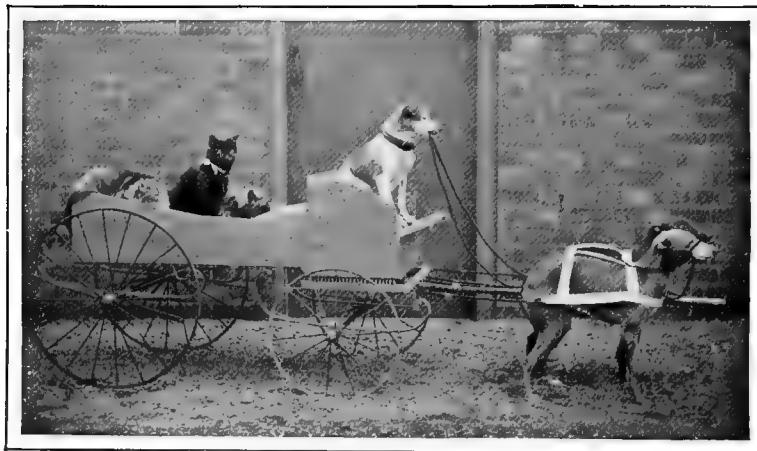
A jar of Virol is not to be forgotten. During convalescence nothing picks a dog up so soon, and it is, moreover, just the thing for the coat.

Have every drug or medicine carefully kept in bottles or jars, and all labelled with minimum and maximum dose, which must accord with the animal's strength and weight.

No cupboard is complete without the following articles: A clinical thermometer, a catheter or two (learn how to use them), scale and weights, pestal and mortar, minim glasses and glass rod, a spatula; roller bandages suitable in width, say from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; a packet of boric lint, ditto of cotton wool, some oiled paper, tow, scissors, safety pins, glass tubes containing sterilised needles and ligatures in case you want to sew a wound; carbolic acid lotion, Friar's balsam, carron oil for burns, strong solution of perman-ganate of potash—all in square glass stoppered bottles; a pot of Zam-Buk, a pot of zinc ointment, and one of vaseline.

The castor-oil and syrup of buckthorn aperient should be kept handy. It is two parts of the former to one of the latter.

A pet dog of mine bids me remind my readers that there is no better medicine in the world for the canine race than the green blades of the common couch grass. In large doses it is an emetic, in smaller a laxative, and in still smaller it is a blood purifier or anti-scorbutic. In a word, it is the dog's panacea. He prefers to help himself to it, especially early in the morning, but it may be culled for him and brought home.



A CANINE TURN-OUT.

(By courtesy of "Our Dogs.")

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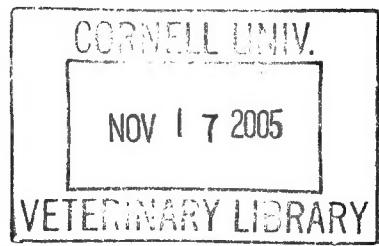
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